REYNOLDS HISTORICAL
GENEALOGY COLLECTION

ALLEN COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY
3 1833 01729 3595

GENEALOGY
975.4
W52942
1905

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2013

http://archive.org/details/westvirginiahist05west

"Entered May 19, 1903, at Charleston, West Virginia, as Second Class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894."

Vol. 5. JANUARY, 1905. No. 1.

# The West Virginia Historical Magazine

## Quarterly.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Published by the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

Thos. L. Broun, President.

W. S. LAIDLEY, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, per year, - - - - - - - - - $1.00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - - .25
For Advertising, enquire of the Editor.

F 705520

THE TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CONTENTS FOR JANUARY, 1905.

The Virginia Society of the Cincinnati..*By Mrs. Delia A. McCulloch.*
Liberty Hall—Washington College.....*By Mrs. D. A. McCullock.*
Col. James Graham and the Indians.....*By Dr. J. L. Miller.*
Parkersburg's Beginning .....
Charles Town's Academy and Its Founders.*By Gen. Wm. P. Craighill.*
Thomas Shepherd and Capt. Jas. Glenn.....*By S. G. Smith.*
Coalsmouth .....*By S. P. Capehart.*
Mathew P. Wyatt.....*By Mrs. L. M. Bowles.*
A War-Time Sociable.....*By Rev. W. T. Price.*
Washington's Advertisement of Lands.....*By Dr. J. S. Miller.*
Anecdotes of Washington:
Book Notices:—
Blennerhassetts Island..... *By A. F. Gibbens, A. M.*
In to the Yukon.....*By Hon. W. S. Edwards.*

## IMPRIMUS.

*To the Governor and Legislature of West Virginia:*

THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE, which is a part of our State Educational work, has heretofore been conducted without expense to the State, except the actual cost of printing it, and during the last year, even this was not furnished and but for the kindly aid of a few friends of the work, its publication would have been suspended.

Without the aid of Legislative appropriation, it cannot be sustained, and without the assent of the Executive, this Legislative support proves unavailing.

Shall the further gathering of historical facts of our own State be abandoned? Shall the education of our children in respect to history and biography extend only to other States and to other people? Has West Virginia no ancestral history of which they are proud and which they desire to see preserved?

There are few, if any, states that have as much unwritten history as the State of West Virginia, and there are fewer but what are doing more to secure and preserve that history.

We trust therefore, that more liberal appropriations will be made for the Historical Society; that the third story of the Annex will be devoted to its use; that the expense of removing its holdings there, and for the better display of what it has and may secure hereafter, will be amply provided for, and that this work may go on—with more liberality, we can promise greater results.

W. S. LAIDLEY, *Editor.*

# The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

## THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

The following account of this Military Order or Society, explains itself, and the list of names of the members of the Society will prove interesting to all readers and especially so to the descendants of those mentioned.

This organization was greatly beneficial in preserving the names of many officers of the Revolutionary War, and the list brings to mind many who would have been long ago lost and forgotten. The State of West Virginia, through the Adjutant General's office, should take up the subject and the names of all the soldiers that ever served in any war, that went from the territory that now comprises this State, should be ascertained and recorded. The work should be more full and comprehensive than was that of the Society of Cincinnati, as far as the names and history of the men is concerned, and should embrace the soldiers as well as the officers, and the Adjutant General should be required to do this work and funds furnished with which to carry on the laudable enterprise.

Let the work begin by making a record of the following names and facts:

MRS. DELIA A. MCCULLOCH.

### VIRGINIA CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

"The Association of the Cincinnati Society of Virginia was organized by the surviving officers of the Revolution, soon after the close of the war. The objects of the Society were:—1. To perfect the bond of Union which had kept them so firmly bound together during their long struggle for independence: 2. To raise by individual contribution, a common fund for the relief of such widows and orphans as had been left by any of their comrades, or might be left by themselves, in circumstances requiring pecuniary aid.

"After some years it was thought expedient to dissolve the Association. It was then found that after providing for all remaining widows and orphans, there would be a large residuary fund still on hand. This fund they resolved, in imitation of their illustrious Commander-in-Chief, to add to the endowment of Washington College, under specified conditions. The College having accepted and fulfilled these conditions, is now in full possession of this donation, amounting at present to about $23,000. (1858)—As a token of obligation to the Society of Cincinnati for this liberality, the College requires the best scholar in every class of graduates, an oration in honor of the Society. This is always a part of the annual exercises.

"The following list of the names of those constituting the Society was obtained from the office of the Auditor of the State, and is believed to be correct."

'Triennial Register of Alumni of Washington College, Lexington, Virginia."

July 1, 1858.

*List of Names of the Members of the Society of Cincinnati.*

Capt. James Wilson.
Lieut. Isaac Hite.
Capt. Alexander Parker.
Lieut. W. P. Quarles.
Capt. Thos. Pemberton.
Capt. Robt Woodson.
Col. John Perry.
Col. George Matthews.
Capt. Thos. Boyer.
Capt. Ferdinand Oneal.
Capt. William White.
Capt. Beverly Roy.
Capt. John Watts.
Maj. David Hopkins.
Lieut. Albert Russell.
Lieut. Nicholas Talliaferro.
Surgeon Auther Lind.
Lieut. Archibald Campbell.
Lieut. Jacob Brown.
Lieut. J. William Ludman.
Lieut. Williams S. Stevens.
Maj. Smythe Snead.
Capt. Custis Kendal.
Lieut. John Robbins.
Lieut. Nathaniel Darby.
Capt. Leroy Edwards.
Capt. Simon Morgan.
Maj. Gen. Horatio Gates.
Col. William Grayson.
Col. William Davis.
Lieut. William Eskridge.
Capt. Andrew Ninon.
Lieut. Col. Oliver Towles.
Capt. John Stilt.
Lieut. Joseph Conway.
Capt. Nathaniel Pemdleton.
Capt. William Lovely.
Lieut. Abraham Maura.
Capt. Alexander Breckenridge.
Capt. Lieut. William Miller.

Lieut. W B. Wallace.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l Hopkins.
Brig. Gen. Daniel Morgan.
Mag. William Corgham.
Lieut. Richard Claibourn.
Col. John Gibson Penn.
Col. John Neville.
Lieut. Col. Presley Neville.
Lieut. Gabriel Greene.
Capt. Joseph Swearengen.
Lieut. Danl. Bedinger.
Capt. Henry Bedinger.
Maj. William Moseley.
Lieut. Matthew Clay.
Capt. Henry Young.
Maj. J. Belfield.
Col. George Bailey.
Col. Abraham Buford.
Lieut. Col. Benj. Temple.
Capt. Thomas Weston.
Brig. Genl. Peter Mullenburg.
Col. James Wood.
Surgeon Cornelius Baldwin.
Capt. Blough Shelton.
Chaplain Alexander Baldwin.
Capt. Robert White.
Lieut. Robert Craddock.
Lieut. John Crute.
Capt. Thomas Parker.
(Brother of Alexander.)
Lieut. Peter Johnson.
Lieut. Lipscomb Norvell.
Lieut. Sam'l Selden.
Lieut. Benj. Mosley.
Genl. Charles Scott.
Lieut. David Williams.
Lieut. John Harris.
Capt. Sam'l Eddins.
Capt. Thomas Payne.
Lieut. Robert Breckenridge.
Maj. Nathaniel Fox.
Capt. James Wright.
Lieut. Col. Richard Meade.
Capt. Robert Porterfield.
Lieut. Elias Langhorne.
Lieut. William Maguire.
Capt. Segismunda Stribbling.
Lieut. John Johnston.
Capt. Larkin Smith.
Lieut. Charles Yarbrough.
Capt. Presley Thornton.
Capt. Abraham Hite.
Lieut. Nathaniel Savage.
Lieut. George Hite.
Maj. Robert Powell.
Cornet. Albion Throckmerton.
Capt. Francis Dade.
Lieut. Philips Stewart.
Lieut. David Miller.
Capt. Robert Yancey.
Capt. James Maben.
Capt. Thomas Brown.
Capt. William Bentley.
Capt. Lieut. John Crittenden.
Surgeon Edward Duff.
Capt. Armand.
Maj. John Nelson.
Dep. P. M. G. B. Harrison, Jr.
Capt. George Lewis.
Lieut. Col. Dick.
Capt. George Gray.
Lieut. Chas. Jones.
Capt. John Rogers.
Capt. Robert Randolph.
Capt. Eliezar Callender.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l Hues.

Capt. Lieut. Richard Waters.
Capt. Robert Beale.
Col. Christian Febirger.
Capt. John Jordan.
Lieut. John Scott.
Lieut. Gen. A. Washington.
Capt. Nathaniel Burrell.
Lieut. Col. Burgess Ball.
Capt. Robert Morrow.
Capt. W. Parsons.
Capt. Thomas Edmons.
Lieut. Sam'l Coleman.
Maj. Charles Pelham.
Surgeon Robert Rose.
Lieut. Ambrose Bohannon.
Lieut. Col. Thomas Gaskins.
Lieut. Col. C. Anderson.
Maj. Thomas Massey.
Capt. John Blackwell.
Capt. William Johnston.
Maj. John Willets.
Maj. Charles Megill.
Dr. William Browne.
Lieut. Col. Charles Sims.
Lieut. John Brooke.
Lieut. Col. John Allison.
Capt. Whitehead Coleman.
Lieut. Ballard Smith.
Capt. Thomas Buckner.
Surgeon Basil Middleton.
Capt. Drury Ragsdale.
Capt. Henry Towles.
Capt. Thomas Merriweather.
Capt. John Fitzgerald.
Lieut. Albridgeton Jones.
Lieut. Col. John Cropfer.
Maj. John Hayes.
Capt. William Meredith.
Capt. Abraham Kirkpatrick.
Lieut. Col. Jonathan Clark.
Capt. William Barrett.
Capt. Chiswell Barrett.
Lieut. John Hackley.
Capt. Beverly Stubblefield.
Capt. Thomas Gray.
Ensign Jordan Harris.
Lieut. John White.
Capt. Sam'l Lapsley.
Ensign Josias Payne.
Lieut. Richard Starke.
Capt. Philip Sansum.
Maj. David Stephenson.
Ensign John Teabul.
Maj. Joseph Eggleston.
Lieut. William Hinston.
Capt. Joseph Scott.
Lieut. Col. Gustavus Wallace.
Lieut. Col. Sam'l J. Cabell.
Capt. Mayo Carrington.
Lieut. George Carrington.
Capt. Sam'l Booker.
Lieut. Robert Greene.
Lieut. Edmund Clark.
Lieut. Col. James LeMaire.
Lieut. William Whittaker.
Lieut. Elisha King.
Capt. Philip Mallony.
Maj. John Poulson.
Capt. John Anderson.
Capt. Patrick Carnes.
Lieut. David Walker.
Cornet Charles Scott.
Cornet Jasper Hughes.
Lieut. Henry Bowyer.
Lieut. Sam'l Baskerville.
Lieut. Steven Southall.

Capt. Thomas Parker.
Capt. John Hughes.
Capt. Law. Butler.
Col. Charles Harrison.
Lieut. Walter Graham.
Lieut. William Gray.
Capt. John Winston.
Lieut. John Drew.
Capt. Thomas Martin.
Capt. Erasmuis Gill.
Capt. John Crawford.
Col. Thomas Matthews.
Col. Theoderick Bland.
Capt. Abner Crump.
Col. William Russel.
Lieut. Col. Edward Meade.
Rev. David Griffith.
Capt. Leonard Cooper.
Capt. Thomas Hard.
Lieut. Francis Gray.
Ensign Henry Bayliss.
Lieut. Robert Kirk.
Capt. Colin Cocke.
Surgeon Alexander Stinner.
Lieut. James Merriweather.
Col. Charles Dabney.
Cornet Sam'l Kinsley.
Lieut. William Clark.
Dr. James McClung.
Col. Robert Lawson.
Capt. Richard Taylor.
Capt. Willis Reddick.
Capt. Benj. Pollard.
Col. James Junis.
Capt. James Upshaw.
Lieut. Richard Kennon.
Dr. Walter Warfield.
Dr. Andrew Ray.
Robert Rankin.
Cornet W. Graves.
Capt. Thomas Bell.
Lieut. David Ball.
Capt. Reuben Field.
Lieut. Peter Higgins.
Ensign Henry Hughes.
Col. William Davis.

---

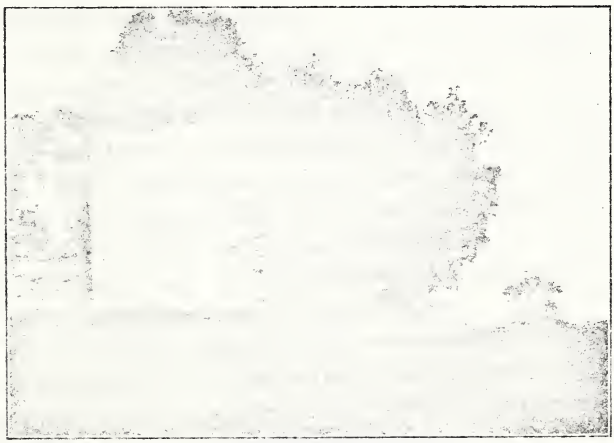
## AUGUSTA ACADEMY.

LIBERTY HALL, WASHINGTON ACADEMY, WASHINGTON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY.

"Great oaks from little acorns grow."

This college, under many names, dates back in history to 1749, as "Augusta Academy," located two miles southwest from Staunton, the present site of the village of Greenville. Its first principal was Robert Alexander, the brother of Captain Archibald Alexander, who was with Lewis in the Sandy Creek expedition. Robert Alexander came to America and to the Valley, after his brother, who emigrated in 1737, to Pennsylvania, and to the Valley in 1741. He was from

County Down, Ireland, and "A master of arts from the University of Edinburgh." He married in Pennsylvania Esther Beard. How long he remained at the head of Augusta Academy is not known. He was succeeded by Rev. John Brown, who emigrated from Ireland to Pennsylvania in 1736, and to the Valley in 1743. He became pastor of New Providence in 1753 and continued for forty-four years in charge of that congregation. His residence was first near the site of the present village of Fairfield, and afterwards he moved nearer to the church. In 1796 he went to Kentucky, his sons having settled there, and died at Frankfort in 1803, at the age of 75 years.



LIBERTY HALL OF AUGUSTA.

The Presbytery of Hanover was formed in 1755. It numbered only six ministers, and embraced the whole Presbyterian church of Virginia. It determined to establish an institution of learning, more like a college, and in 1773, at a meeting of the Presbytery, agitated the subject. In 1795 they appointed men of influence to solicit subscriptions. Among the number selected were William McPheeters, John Trimble of North Mountain, Thomas Stuart, Walter Davis, of Tinkling Springs; Sampson Mathews, of Staunton; George Mathews, George Moffett, and James Allen, of Augusta. After a great many delays and plans the Presbytery concluded to start the school at Timber Ridge, in May, 1776, and it was in time moved to Old Providence, then to New Providence, to keep it alive, and then, just before the

Revolution, it was moved near to the present site of the village of Fairfield. The hill on which the school was located was called Mount Pleasant. The school building was a log cabin of one room, surrounded by a forest of fine oaks. A spring of pure water gushed from a rock near by. Dr. Ruffner, in describing the school, says: "A horn —perhaps a cow's horn—called the school from play, and the scattered classes to recitations. The school numbered thirty pupils and it was an ideal spot for a school. In 1779 the school was moved to near Lexington, and named "Liberty Hall." The ruins are still to be seen in the adjoining grounds to the Washington and Lee University. A charter was granted to it in 1782, the first after the Revolution by the Virginia Legislature. It retained its name as an academy, although its charter authorized it "to confer literary degrees, to appoint professors, as well as masters and tutors." In 1796 its building and equipments were valued at $2,000. Rev. William Graham, who had been placed by the trustees in charge of the school and had succeeded Rev. John Brown, was born near Harrisburg, Pa. He was graduated from Nassau Hall, N. J., and said also to have been a classmate of Light Horse Harry Lee at Princeton. He was a man of wonderful energy and great determination and originality of thought, full of patriotism and a lover of liberty. It is related of him that when Tarleton made his raid to capture the Governor, and Legislature, if possible, he buckled on his sword and gathered together a company of men and went in hot pursuit of the enemy never stopping until he came up with LaFayette near Charlottesville. He had for his assistant John Montgomery, a native of Augusta, a graduate of Princeton. This school owes largely its continuance through the stormy days of the Revolution to Rev. William Graham. At the close of our struggle for independence the State of Virginia, to show her appreciation and gratitude to General Washington for the services he had rendered his country, presented him with one hundred shares of the James River Improvement Company, which he only consented to accept under certain conditions. The Legislature made this value $50,000, agreeing to pay six per cent. annually forever. General Washington wrote to the Governor, Sept., 1796: "I have upon the fullest consideration, destined these shares to the use of Liberty Hall, in Rockbridge County." The letter he also addressed to the trustees is as follows: "Mount Vernon 17th June, 1798: "Unaccountable as

it may see, it is nevertheless true that the address with which you were pleased to honor me, dated April 12th never was placed in my hands until the 14th instant. To promote literature in this rising empire and to encourage arts, have ever been amongst the warmest wishes of my heart, and if the donation which the generosity of the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Virginia has enabled me to bestow on Liberty Hall, now by your politeness called Washington Academy, is likely to prove a means to accomplish these ends, it will contribute to the gratification of my desires. Sentiments like those which have flowed from your pen excite my gratitude whilst I offer my best vows for the prosperity of the academy, and for the honor and happiness of those under whose auspices it is conducted.

"GEO. WASHINGTON,

"Trustees of Washington Academy."

In 1793 a stone building was erected. Rev. Graham resigned in 1796 and set out at once on a trip to the Ohio river, where he purchased a large tract of land to make a settlement. On his way back to Richmond he suffered from exposure, was taken sick and died at the home of his friend Col. Gamble, in Richmond. He was buried in old St. John's Church yard situated on Richmond Hill, the oldest colonial place of worship in the city. Howe says of it, in 1856: "It is preserved with religious care and has been somewhat modernized by the addition of a tower. This church stands in the center of a graveyard, embosomed by trees, where all around, in crowded hillocks, are the mansions of the dead." It was here in the Virginia convention of 1775 that Patrick Henry thundered against the common oppressor of America and uttered that immortal sentence, "Give me liberty or give me death;" also the celebrated convention of '88 assembled within its walls. On the tomb of William Graham, which is near the church, is this inscription. "Sacred to the memory of Rev. William Graham A. B. Founder and twenty years rector of Washington Academy, in Rockbridge County, Virginia, who was born in the State of Pennsylvania Dec. 19th, 1746.5, and died in the city of Richmond, June 17th, 1799. He was distinguished for the strength and originality of his genius and the successful tenor of his exertions in behalf of solid literature and evangelical piety." This is an exact copy, taken recently, from the marble over his grave. Such tombs should not be covered by any modern improvements that may be desired in enlarging these old

colonial churches. The successor of Rev. William Graham was Rev. Geo. A. Baxter, in 1799. He was born in Rockingham county, now Augusta, in 1771. His parents came from Ireland and settled near Mossy Creek. He was educated at Liberty Hall and became its rector in 1798. For many years he was president of Washington College and pastor of Lexington and New Monmouth churches. The last ten years of his life he was a professor in the Union Theological Seminary, Prince Edward county. His wife was the daughter of Col. William Fleming, of Botetourt (who commanded a regiment at the battle of Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1774, was a member of the Council and acted as Governor for two weeks, after Jefferson's term expired 1st of June, 1781). The first years of his work was attended with great difficulties. The building in 1802, was burned, and this calamity came near closing the school, but the faithful trustees, like Nehemiah, strengthened their hands for the work, and in 1804 a new building had been erected. He served, it is said, practically without a salary. He was in charge of the school until 1829. His death occurred April 24, 1841.

After the death of Washington the name was changed, in 1813, to Washington College, in honor of its great benefactor. In 1802 the "Virginia Order of Cincinnati" decided to disband and left the residue of their funds, after providing for the remaining widows and orphans, to Washington Academy. The transfer of this fund was not accomplished until 1848, owing to legal difficulties. The accumulated amount was $25,000.

In 1826 John Robinson, a native of Ireland, a soldier and friend of Washington, followed his old commander's example, and left to Washington College all of his estate, valued at $46,000. He is buried in the college grounds. After the close of the Civil War General Robert E. Lee was elected president of Washington College. He was formally installed October, 1865, and retained the position until his death, which occurred in October, 1870. He was buried in a mausoleum in the rear of the chapel, which he built, and a recumbent statue of him by the noted sculptor Valentine, was placed over his grave. The name was again changed in 1871, the name of the immortal Washington, coupled with the noble and gallant Lee. It is now known as the Washington and Lee University. It is built on College Hill, in the northeast part of Lexington, one of the most delightful

cities in Virginia. The North river flows at its base and further on, into the James river, and through the grand pass of the Blue Ridge at Balcony Falls. It is on the road from the Natural Bridge, one of the wonderful works of God's creation, and from which the county derives its name. The road leads in through Goshen Pass and those who have enjoyed the ride from the top of an old-time stage coach, with four or six horses, have seen as grand scenery as some of the noted passes of the Alps.

After the death of General Lee his son, General G. Custis Lee, held that honored place for twenty-six years. He resigned in 1897 and was made "president emeritus." The following gentlemen have carried on this college from the beginning until the present time:

AUGUSTA ACADEMY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Robert Alexander | 1749- |
| Rev. John Brown | —— |

LIBERTY HALL (1774-1798).

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. William Graham, A. M | 1774-1796 |
| John Montgomery, Ast | 1776- |
| James Priestly, tutor | 1783-1784 |
| Arch'd Roane, tutor | 1784- |
| Conrad Speece, tutor | 1795-1798 |

WASHINGTON ACADEMY (1798-1813).

| | |
|---|---|
| Samuel Campbell, M. D | 1789-1799 |
| Rev. Geo. A. Baxter, D. D | 1799-1813 |

WASHINGTON COLLEGE (1813-1871).

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. Geo. A. Baxter, D. D | 1813-1816 |
| Louis Marshall, M. D | 1830-1834 |
| Henry Vethake, L.L. D | 1834-1836 |
| Henry Ruffner, D. D., LL. D | 1836-1848 |
| George Junkin, D. D | 1848-1861 |
| Robert E. Lee | 1865-1870 |

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY (1871-).

| | |
|---|---|
| G. W. Custis Lee, LL. D. | 1871-1897 |
| William Lyne Wilson, LL. D. | 1897-1900 |
| Henry St. George Tucker, LL. D. | 1900-1901 |
| George Hutcheson Denny, Ph. D., LL. D. | 1901- |

We cannot but be impressed with the thought that something more than human brains and human aid has followed this classical school of learning from its modest birth on through its days of adversity down to the present day. Men of means and influence have been raised up, from time to time, to put their shoulder to the wheel. By their able and efficient management this college has gone on from step to step, until today it stands among the leading universities of our country. The planting of the small acorn in the wilderness in 1749 by a few settlers deprived of the advantages of their universities of the Old World, has grown into a majestic oak, the pride of the State of Virginia.

DELIA A. MCCULLOCH.

---

## INDIAN RAID ON THE HOME OF COL. JAMES GRAHAM, GREENBRIER RIVER, 1777.

*As related by his grandson, David Graham, Esq., with notes by Dr. Joseph L. Miller, Ashland, Ky.*

In the spring of 1777 there was an Indian alarm, and all the settlers (along the Greenbrier) repaired to Fort ———. After spending a few days here Col. James Graham proposed to some of the men in the fort that, if they would spend the night at his house, he would take his family home. In the after part of the night the Indians attacked the house. Fortunately Col. Graham had lain down on a heavy bench across the door, which kept the Indians from forcing the door. This aroused the men staying there, and they then put a tub of water against the door. While doing this a man named McDonald (or Caldwell ?) while reaching above the door for a gun, was killed by a ball passing through the door. Near the main building was the old residence, now used as a kitchen. In this that night were sleeping two of the Graham children, John and Elizabeth, and a negro man named Sharp. Foiled in their attempt upon the main house the

Indians turned to this outbuilding. The negro tried to crawl up the chimney, but was discovered and hauled down, tomahawked and scalped. The cries of the two children, who were sleeping upstairs, attracted the Indians; they shot up through the floor, wounding John in the knee. They then dragged both children downstairs, and finding that John with his wounded knee could not travel they tomahawked and scalped him, and carried off his sister Elizabeth—at that time seven years old.

William, the eldest son (12 years at this time), had gone to bed in the same building as John and Elizabeth, but being unwell and restless he had gotten up in the night and gone over to the other house. On coming in his mother had remarked to him that he had better go back to bed with the other children; he replied that as it was nearly daylight he would lie down on the floor, which luckily for him he did. After months of unceasing search Col. Graham located his daughter at a Shawnee town at what is now Chillicothe, Ohio. She had been adopted by a member of the Cornstalk family. Several times Col. Graham visited the Shawnee towns to purchase the freedom of his daughter, but always failed. In the meantime she became much attached to her Indian home and friends, and they to her. Finally in 1785 her father gained her freedom upon the payment of thirty saddles, a lot of beads and other trinkets, valued at about three hundred dollars in silver, and the release of an Indian prisoner. Tradition tells that she at this time had learned to love a young Indian chief and was about to become his squaw. After her return home it was hard for her to become reconciled to the new manners and customs of her white friends and relatives; and often she would sigh for the wild life of the wigwam and threaten to return to her Indian friends. Once she actually started, but was persuaded to return by her sister Jane, who had accompanied her across the river. As the years went by her love and longing for the wild life of the Indians passed away. In 1792 she married Joel Stodghill and settled on Hans Creek, Monroe County, where she died March 22, 1858. Between 1793 and 1812 they had nine children born to them, as follows: William Graham, Rhoda S., John, Florence, James, Samuel, Nancy, Elizabeth and Joel.

*Notes.*—Col. James Graham was born in County Donegal, Ireland, January 3, 1741, and died at his home on the Greenbrier river January 18, 1813. He was a nephew of John Graham, Sr., who owned

large tracts of land on the Calfpasture river in Augusta county, and whose daughter, Florence, he married February 17, 1762. Col. Graham owned land for nearly ten miles along the Greenbrier; he also owned twelve or fifteen slaves, as each of his ten children received one and there were others left to be sold at his death.

Joel Stodghill was born about 1765 and died October 4, 1844. He was a son of John and Elizabeth Harvey Stodghill, who owned a good deal of land in Greenbrier county, four hundred acres of which was granted to him in 1784. Joel Stodghill's sisters married as follows: Elizabeth married Col. John Henderson, of Mason county; Nancy married John Arbuckle, of Greenbrier county, and Rhoda married Hugh Caperton, of Monroe county.

---

## PARKERSBURG'S BEGINNING.

In a bill filed by Philip Doddridge in the Supreme Court of Chancery, held at Clarksburg, in 1826, the following facts appear and not denied by the answer of the defendant: That said Doddridge was engaged as the attorney for the heirs of Alexander Parker prior to 1810; that Parker resided in Carlisle, Pa., and that the said heirs were Nancy and Mary Parker, and that Nancy died, and Mary married William Robinson, and that there was an ejectment suit brought to recover a tract of land at the mouth of the Little Kanawha river, and that by a compromise made with John Stokeley and others, the said Robinson became vested with the possession of said land. That said Robinson and said Doddridge agreed that a town should be laid off on said land and the site should contain one hundred and fifty acres of said land and the name of the town was to be "Parkersburg."

That Doddridge brought artists, hands and instruments with him from his home in Brooke county, and laid off the land into lots, streets and alleys, and the sale of lots began to be made and some were sold to Hugh Phelps, Thos. Neale and others. Subsequently the property was conveyed to Joseph Spencer, in trust, to make conveyances when lots were sold, to the purchasers, and Col. Jacob Beason was made the agent to sell and collect the proceeds of sales and that sales were then made to James M. Stephenson, Mathias Chapman, E. P. Saffords, John Barrett, Thos. Neale, David Blair, Jas. D. Smith,

Eleanor Winn, William A. Harrison and Joseph Spencer and others.

There was a patent issued to Alexander Parker for 400 acres at the mouth of the Little Kanawha in 1787, and 950 acres on the said Kanawha in same year.

The above bill was found in the papers of Jas. Wilson, attorney.

---

## THE OLD ACADEMY IN CHARLES TOWN.

One of the oldest institutions of its kind in this section, if not the oldest now in use, is the Academy which is still in existence in Charles Town, in the County of Jefferson, West Virginia.

CHARLES TOWN ACADEMY.

At the date of its organization, 1795, Charles Town was a small village; Jefferson county was still a part of Berkeley county, which had been taken from Frederick, and West Virginia still a part of the "Old Dominion." That the foundation of this school should have so soon followed the establishment of the town indicates what kind of men lived, moved and had their being in this country in those days.

This seems a suitable place for the insertion of three acts of the Legislature of Virginia, taken from Henning's Statutes:

"An Act to establish a Town on the Lands of Charles Washington in the County of Berkeley."

(Passed October, 1786.)

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That eighty acres of land, the property of Charles Washington, lying in the County of Berkeley, be laid out in such manner as he may judge best, into lots of half an acre each, with convenient streets, which shall be, and is hereby, established a town, by the name of Charles Town. That John Augustine Washington, Robert Rutherford, William Darke, James Crane, Cato Moore, Benjamin Rankin, Magnus Tate, Thornton Washington, William Little, Alexander White, and Richard Ranson, gentlemen, are hereby appointed trustees of said town, and that they, or a majority of them, shall have full power from time to time, to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the lots, and to establish such rules and orders for the regular building of houses thereon, as to them shall seem best; and in case of the death, removal out of the country, or other legal disability, of any one or more of said trustees, it shall be lawful for the remaining trustees to elect and choose others in the room of those dead or disabled, and the person or persons so elected, shall be vested with the same powers and authority as any one in this act particularly appointed. So soon as the purchasers or owners of lots within the said town shall have built thereon a dwelling house, sixteen feet square, with a brick or stone chimney, such purchaser and owner shall be entitled to, and have and enjoy, all the rights, privileges, and immunities, which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this state, not incorporated, hold and enjoy."

(Chap. LXXX, Vol. 12. Hening's Statutes.)

"An Act Incorporating the Trustees of the Charles Town Academy, in the County of Berkeley."

(Passed December 25, 1797.)

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly, that Elisha Boyd, John Dixon, Edward Tiffin, William Hill, Thomas Rutherford, George North, Alexander White, Ferdinando Fairfax, George Hite, Samuel Washington, Thomas Griggs and Gabriel Nourse, gentlemen, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and appointed a body politic and cor-

porate, to have perpetual continuance, by the name of the Trustees of the Charles Town Academy, and by that name may sue and be sued, and may and shall have a common seal, and be enabled to take and hold any estate, real and personal, which may have been, or hereafter shall be, given or bought for the use of the said academy.

2. A majority of the aforesaid trustees shall be a sufficient number to constitute a board, and may and shall have power to appoint a president and tutors, a secretary and treasurer, and may enact such by-laws, not contrary to any of the laws of this Commonwealth, as may conduce to the benefit of the said academy.

3. In case of the death or removal to the distance of twenty miles from the said academy, resignation, or other legal disability of any of the aforesaid trustees, a majority of the remainder may have power to appoint other or others in his or their stead.

4. The trustees aforesaid may and shall have power to receive subscriptions for the use of the said academy, and to enforce payment by suit, in case any shall fail or refuse to comply with their said subscriptions.

5. This act shall commence in force from the passing thereof."

"An Act Concerning Charles Town in the County of Jefferson."

(Passed January 5, 1805.)

"1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly, That it shall be lawful for the freeholders and housekeepers, being white male persons above the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided in Charles Town, in Jefferson county, one year next preceeding the election, to meet at the court house in said town, on the first Tuesday in May next, and on the same day annually thereafter, and elect seven discreet persons, being freeholders or housekeepers, as aforesaid, as trustees for the said town, who, upon being so elected, shall have power to regulate streets and alleys in said town, and may pass such by-laws respecting the market and other internal regulations of the said town (not contrary to the laws of this commonwealth, or the United States) as to them, or a majority of them, shall seem fit; to impose fines for violating any of the said rules and regulations, not exceeding ten dollars for any offence; which fines may be recovered with costs, in the name of the trustees, or a majority of them, for the benefit of the said town by warrant before any justice of the peace of the said county of Jefferson. If it should so happen that an elec-

tion of trustees should not be made on the day above mentioned, the sheriff of the said county shall advertise notice thereof at least ten days, and cause such election to be held on a day by him to be appointed; and the trustees previously appointed, if any there should be, shall continue in office until such election shall take place. Upon the removal beyond the limits of the said town, death, or resignation of any of the trustees, the remaining trustees, or a majority of them, are hereby authorized to fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, by appointing any person or persons qualified as aforesaid, to act until the next annual election.

"2. And be it further enacted, That Mathew Frame, George North, Ferdinando Fairfax, Alexander Saunderson, Thomas Flagg, Willoughby W. Lane, Joseph W. Davis, Thomas Griggs, junior, and George Tate, gentlemen of the county of Jefferson, or a majority of them, be, and they are hereby authorized to raise by lottery or lotteries, the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the purpose of conveying water by pipes or otherwise, into Charles Town aforesaid, and for purchasing a fire engine for the use of the said town.

"3. This act shall be in force from the passing thereof."

(Vol. III., Chap. 80, Hening's Statutes.)

While Charles Town was not "established" as a town until October, 1786, the old mill on Evitt's Run was there before 1750 and probably a small settlement near it. Norris, from his investigations says: "It is more than probable that before 1770 there was a considerable village on the present site of Charlestown."

The names of the trustees of the town are all well known in the community; and their descendants are still with us. Robert Rutherford was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from 1766 onward for many years and was in the famous Convention of 1775-6 of which General Washington, Patrick Henry, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, George Mason and other distinguished men were members. He was a member of the special committee of which George Mason was chairman, who prepared "the declaration of rights and a plan of government," the forerunner of the Declaration of Independence of the Colonies. He represented Berkeley county in the Congress of the United States from 1793 to 1797, and was the first member from the country beyond the Blue Ridge.

William Darke was famous in the Indian and Revolutionary wars.

Edmond Tiffin moved to Ohio and became one of its early Governors.

Ferdinando Fairfax lived at Shannon Hill on the Shenandoah river. He was the third son of Bryan Fairfax, who was eighth Lord Fairfax.

William Little was once Sheriff of the county and one of the justices with Van Rutherford, who was brother of Robert.

George Hite was a descendent of the original "Jost."

Gabriel Nourse lived at "Piedmont" and belonged to the family of that name who are said to have had much to do with the erection of the old "St. George's Chapel," of which the ruins still stand in the vicinity of Charles Town.

One of the first contributors was Tobias Lear, who was at one time private secretary to General Washington. He had a son a pupil at the Academy while he was serving as United States Consul at Tripoli.

George Washington no doubt heard of the Academy, as the land on which it was built belonged to his brother Samuel, and the town was laid out on lands belonging to his brother Charles, from whom it received its name. The town hall is still called by his name and the streets all have Washington names, the main street being Washington, those at right angles being Mildred, Samuel, Charles, George, Lawrence, the two principal streets parallel to Washington being Liberty and Congress.

The minute book shows the appointment of a committee consisting of George Hite and George Washington, who were directed to interview "General Washington" relative to a matter in which the trustees of the Academy were interested. This was a short time before his death and the record makes no mention of the performance of that duty by the committee.

The first Academy building was of brick, of two stories, and having two large rooms in the first story, and the lower was one room. It stood in the beginning in a grove of oaks, as did the Episcopal Church in Charles Town, but the original trees have all disappeared. The house was very near the corner of Lawrence street and an alley, now called Academy alley. The upper story was used for the ordinary purposes of the school, and the lower as a hall for examinations and amateur theatrical performances by the Thespian Society, one

of which I remember in 1844. In the beginning, while the number of pupils was small, some of them were lodged in the building.

The only entrance to the upper story was by an outside stairway on the southeast side. There were two entrances to the lower story on the sides, but there was no stairway on the inside between the two stories. There were no windows in the end walls, so that the games of ball called "Fives" and "Cat" could be played against these walls.

A school for girls and young ladies was established in the house just across Lawrence street from the Academy, and at one time, considerably later, the two schools were in the same building, but that arrangement did not continue long.

I have in my possession a copy of the autobiography of my great-uncle Thomas Brown, who was a pupil at the Academy before 1800. He was then living with his older brother William in the stone house still standing on the corner of Lawrence street and the alley north of Academy alley, which was then one of the largest and best houses in the village. Thomas Brown moved to Florida while it was yet a Territory and was Governor of that State—1849-53. He gives many interesting reminiscences of the Academy in its early days. He says: "The Female Academy was directly across the street under the tui-"tion of Miss Angelica Collins, assisted by her brother, Reverend "Christopher Collins." This Mr. Collins was also the first secretary of the Board of Trustees of the male Academy, and for many years after its foundation. It is quite probable he had much to do with its inauguration and management, and the preparation of the elaborate constitution and by-laws for its government.

Governor Brown testifies to the fact that in his early days there was as much human nature in the young folks as before and since, even to the present time. He says: "The regulations of the two schools "prohibited the boys from crossing the street to the girls' side and "vice versa, but Cupid laughed at locksmiths then as now, and this "rule was soon broken in spirit if not in letter, as the boys would "write billet-doux to the girls and tie them to stones and throw them "across the street where the girls would soon find them, and in the "same way send their answers. This mode of correspondence was not "long practiced before the vigilant eyes of Miss Angelica detected it "and a rigid investigation followed. As nothing of a criminal nature "was discovered, and as the president and trustees of the Academy did

"not take the same serious view of this little matter between the pupils "of the two institutions as did Miss Angelica, she determined that her "school should be more than a stone's throw from those dangerous "boys across the street, and accordingly she moved it to the country, "to the plantation of her brother, Reverend Mr. Collins, and there it "remained until her death." The house in which she had her school in the country is still standing.

Governor Thomas Brown also writes in an interesting way of Reverend John Mines, who was the first teacher at the Male Academy, as follows: "He was certainly one of the best of men. He had the hap- "piest talent for the management of boys, in gaining their love and "respect and in stimulating in them a laudable pride and ambition. "I do not believe the use of the rod was prohibited in the school, but "no instance of it occurred while I was there, and I am sure such an "infliction would have been regarded as a sad disgrace by even the "youngest of the seventy boys and young men. All had to be pres- "ent at the recitation room at the proper hours morning and evening, "to prayers, after which the seniors dispersed to their own quarters, "or to the grove, as suited them. The smaller boys remained indoors "with the under-teachers. But if Mr. Mines saw they were dull or "sleepy he would take them into the grove around the Academy and "join with them in play or some athletic game for a short time, and "then took them back to their studies freshened up and invigorated. "Mr. Mines preached every Sunday at the" (old) "Presbyterian "Church" (then standing in the lot on the corner of West and Congress streets) "and all the students were proud of going to hear him. "A number of them belonged to Episcopal families and they went "once a month to the old stone church about a mile from town" (St. George's, of which the ruins still stand,) "to hear the Reverend Mr. "Heath preach. He had his regular clerk to assist in the services, a "little old man named Johnny Stevens. The boys from the Academy "were placed in pews near the pulpit to join in the responses."

The first building showed signs of weakness and was removed. A new one was erected in 1846-7 in the middle of the lot, containing but one large room with the entrance on the northwest front.

It was found that a single large room was insufficient for the needs of the school, which led to the addition in 1877 of two small rooms with a hall between them on the southeast side. The entrance on the

northwest side was then closed and changed to the middle of the southeast front.

The sketches herewith show the building as it now exists.

The institution never had been a sectarian bias, although a number of the Principals have been clergymen—Reverend John Mines of the Presbyterian Church was the first, his term beginning in 1798. Rev'd. Alexander Jones, D. D., of the Episcopal Church was Principal in 1825, and for a number of years later, having his residence in the frame house on Lawrence street just opposite the Academy, which he enlarged and improved. Dr. Jones had for a time as an assistant Mr. Chisholm, who studied for the ministry with him and became an Episcopal Clergyman. He was once stationed at Martinsburg and died of yellow fever in Portsmouth in 1855, beloved of all. In later years the school was in charge for short periods of Reverend Mr. North of the First Presbyterian Church, Rev'd. C. E. Ambler and Rev'd. Isaac Gibson of the Episcopal Church, Rev'd. N. Campbell of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. James B. Craighill, who became a minister in the Episcopal Church, was at one time an assistant to Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Edward Hughes was appointed Principal in February 1819, and held the office for a number of years. He resided in the small brick house still standing on the corner of Lawrence street and the alley north of Academy Alley. The Minute book shows one great change from the customs of those days as it was "ordered" there should be "two vacations, one for three weeks from July 1, and one of two weeks beginning December 24th." What would the boys of these days say and do if they were restricted to such vacations. In my time, the forties, we had long vacations, but the hours for daily school were from eight to twelve, and from one to about five or six.

Among other laymen who were Principals of the school may be numbered Mr. Boyden, Mr. John J. Sanborn. Mr. Phil. H. Powers. Mr. R. J. Ambler, Cleon Moore and Harry Hunter, together with Mr. Tucker, Mr. Busheng and Mr. Kable. Mr. Sanborn was in office a long time, from 1837 to 1851, was an excellent disciplinarian and a fine scholar. He was the only school master I ever had, and for eight years he taught in the most thorough, painstaking way in Latin, Greek, Mathematics and the English branches. I went from his school to West Point, and I owe to him much of my success there,

as my first year demonstrated, as I was at the head of my class of about one hundred youths, although I was the youngest of them all. The old Academy was torn down during the incumbency of Mr. Sanborn and the second building erected. In the months of 1846-7 required for this change the school was taught in the basement or first story of a house on the north side of Main street about midway between Lawrence and West streets. In those days the desks were arranged so that two boys sat at each. My mate on Main street was the late W. W. B. Gallaher, who during the Civil War was on the staff of Stonewall Jackson and was for many years editor and proprietor of one of the oldest and best newspapers of the State, as his father Nelson, and his uncle John S. Gallaher had been before him. I refer to the Free Press of Charles Town. Mr. Sanborn was again Principal in 1859 and for several years later, this term extending into the period of the Civil War.

The next layman who had a long term as Principal was Captain William H. Kable, a native of our County of Jefferson, one of our thriving towns having his family name. Mr. Kable had the school from 1872 to 1884. Since that time he has had a larger school at Staunton, Virginia. It may safely be said that the Academy was never better managed and directed than by Mr. Kable, his departure was very much regretted and his loss was seriously felt as a misfortune for the community. During his incumbency the enlargement of the second building took place, 1877, at an expense of about $2,000, raised by subscription, mainly from old pupils. The building committee was composed of Capt. Kable, Hon. W. L. Wilson and the present writer. In a letter from Captain Kable he expresses the following opinion, with which I am heartily in accord: "Public "schools have their work to perform, but they can never take the "place of the inspiring influence of the well-conducted, well-endowed "private school".

Since the departure of Captain Kable the Academy has been often closed, as it has been difficult to maintain a private school while the public schools have been so good, and cheaper. For a short period the building was used for a school for colored people in connection with the chapel and other work of the Episcopalians for them, under the direction of Bishop Gravatt. At present there is quite a flourish-

ing school for white boys under the charge of Mr. J. H. Warner, of Rockville, Maryland.

Hhis old Academy is an object of special interest to the present writer and with good reason, as two of my great-grand fathers, Robert Rutherford and William Little, were trustees of the town in which it has been situated so long; a great-great grandfather, Thomas Rutherford, was one of the first trustees of the Academy; three great-grandfathers, Nathaniel Craighill, Robert Rutherford and William Little, and one great-great-grand-father, Thomas Rutherford, were among the original subscribers to the fund for the erection of the first building; a grandfather, William P. Craighill, was the first boy to recite in the Academy, and was a trustee at the time of his death in 1824; my father, William N. Craighill, and all his brothers were scholars at the Academy; myself and all my brothers; all my sons; and now one of my grandsons, which makes seven generations of us connected with this old institution, of which I am now one of the trustees, and have been for 30 years.

WM. P. CRAIGHILL.

Charles Town, November, 1904.

## CONSTITUTION
## OF
## THE CHARLES TOWN ACADEMY

—:—

### MINUTE BOOK.

### CONSTITUTION, ETC.

To encourage Learning and diffuse Knowledge, which are the ornaments and safeguard of Liberty, and therefore most worthy the attention and patronage of a free and enlightened people; as a mean to cast the light upon Society which shows every object in its real beauty or deformity, and of consequence securing the dearest Rights of Man, both civil and religious, from the attacks that may be made upon them by ambitious and designing men, and teaching the difficult art of using Liberty without abusing it;—unforlding every principle which distinguishes civilized nations from the barbarous savage:—This surely is one of the greatest Blefsings Heaven has bestowed upon men, which sheds its beningn influence upon every situation of life.

It is therefore proposed to erect a Seminary of Learning in Charles

Town (Berkley County) in which the Latin and Greek Languages are to be taught, and in case of sufficient encouragement the French; likewise the English in all its Branches, Geography, Astronomy, Criticism, Natural and Moral Philosophy, and all the different Branches of the Mathematics, Etc.

The Money to be raised by Subscription or Donation. When a sufficiency of Money shall be raised, the subscribers, on a day appointed, shall meet and choose twelve Trustees, who are to hold their office during good behavior, and to elect others in case of Death or removal. These Gentlemen are to superintend the Buildings, choose their president (or Principal) attend to the examination of the students, and be in every instance the Patrons and Guardians of the Institution:

Therefore to carry this desirable and laudable plan into effect, We. the Subscribers, do oblige ourselves, our heirs, Executors, or Administrators, to pay unto the Board of Trustees hereafter to be chosen, the Sums annexed to our several names; one half of which is to be paid on or before the first day of October next ensuing the date hereof. the other half to be paid by the first day of April, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-six.

Witnefs our hands and sums, the twenty-seventh day of January, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five.

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

| | Dol's & Cts. | or £ | S. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| George S. Washington | $100 00 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Gabriel Nourse | 30 00 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Henry Gantt | | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Ferdnando Fairfax | 100 00 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Beverly Whiting | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Robert Throckmorton | | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Tobias Lear | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| George Hite | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Hammond | 30 00 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Van Rutherford | 30 00 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Abram Davenport | 30 00 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| John Briscoe | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| William Tapscott | 4 00 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| Thomas Worthington | 40 00 | 12 | 4 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Hite | 40 00 | 12 | 4 | 0 |
| Chris. Collins | 30 00 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Matthew Frame | 30 00 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Magnus Tate | 30 00 | 9 | 4 | 0 |
| Edward Gantt | | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| John St. Clair | | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| James Hammond | 40 00 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Joseph Dean | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Rutherford, Jun'r | 40 00 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| John Bate | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Andrew Laws | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| William Cherry | 5 00 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Edwin Tiffin | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Smith Slaughter | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Joseph Minghini | 10 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| William Darke | 40 00 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| Philip Pendleton | | 20 | 0 | 0 |
| John Packitt | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Giles Cook | 5 00 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Gresham Keyes | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Benjamin Beeler | | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| John Cooke | 5 00 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Stephen Thomas Mason | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Stephens Thomson Mason | 10 00 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Thomas Griggs | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Benjamin Strother | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas Rutherford, Sen'r | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ro't. Rutherford | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Battaile Muse | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| David Moore | 5 00 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Rob't Cockburn | | 5 | 10 | 0 |
| Edward Christian | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Moses Hunter | 40 00 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| David Hunter | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| James Stephenson | 20 00 | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Chris. Parot | 8 00 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Edward Burns, Jun'r | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| John Morrow | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| James Wilson | 10 00 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| James Stuart | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Francis Whiting | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Andrew Waggoner | 10 00 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Theodorick Lee | 50 00 | 15 | 8 | 0 |
| John Davenport | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| John Potts | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Nathaniel Craighill | 20 00 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| John Tate | 20 00 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Joseph Crane | 20 00 | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Thomas Peterkin | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Rich'd. McSherry | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Michael McKewan | | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Hugh Holmes | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| F. Conrad | 8 00 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| Thomas Turner | 30 00 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| Ezekiel W. Bull | 40 00 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| Robert Baylor | 40 00 | 12 | 8 | 0 |
| John Washington | 10 00 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| John Baker, Jun'r | 6 00 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| | Dol's & Cts. | or £ | S. | D. |
| Launcelot Lee | 20 00 | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| John McConnell | | 3 | 15 | 0 |
| William H. Powell | 50 00 | 15 | 15 | 0 |
| Corbin Washington | 20 00 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| James McIlhaney | 20 00 | 6 | 15 | 0 |
| Cyrus Sanders | 6 00 | 1 | 16 | 0 |
| Elisha Lloyd | 10 00 | | | 0 |
| John Dixon | 10 00 | | | |
| John Mines, One pair of Globes | 16 00 | 4 | 16 | 0 |
| | | 489 | 18 | 0 |
| George North | | 95 | 00 | 0 |
| | | 584 | 18 | 0 |

We whose names are hereunto subscribed do bind ourselves and our heirs to pay into the hands of the Trustees of the Charles Town

Academy or their agent to be applied under their direction for the repairs necessary to be made for the Academy and for such other improvements as may be necessary for the comfort and accomodations of the students thereof, the several sums annexed to our names.

| | $1 | Cts. |
|---|---|---|
| Jno. Dixon | | |
| J. Wood | 1 | |
| Will. Tate | 1 | |
| Aa. Jewett | | 50 |
| H. Jefferson | | 50 |
| J. Stephenson | | 50 |
| Sam'l. Howell | 1 | |
| Z. Buckmaster | | 50 |
| W. McLane | 1 | |
| Bushrod Washington | 2 | |
| Th. S. Likens | | 50 |
| Adam Brown | | 50 |
| Jno. Grove | | 50 |
| David Humphreys | 1 | |
| N. Frame | 1 | |
| A. M. Briscoe | 2 | |
| A. Chambers | | 50 |
| Samuel J. Cramer | 3 | |
| P. Daugherty | 1 | |
| Margaret Muse | 1 | |
| The'd. Hammond | 2 | |
| John Humphreys | 1 | |
| Andrew Woods | | 50 |
| Ned. Brackenridge | | 50 |
| John Lamon | | 75 |
| Jos. W. Davis | 2 | |
| Ann Frame | | 50 |
| John Watkins | | 50 |
| Robert C. Lee | | 50 |
| James Hite | 1 | |
| William Partridge | 1 | |
| ——— McCartny | | 50 |
| James Anderson | | 50 |

SUBSCRIBERS' NAMES.

To Subscription, Nov. 1825.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. L. Turner | $ 5 00 |
| B. C. Washington | 5 00 |
| Th. Griggs, Jr. | 5 00 |
| R. Worthington | 4 00 |
| Doct. S. J. Cramer | 5 00 |
| Doct. Lee Griggs | 2 00 |
| John Peter | 5 00 |
| John Yates | 4 00 |
| George Isler | 5 00 |
| James Roper | 5 00 |
| Wm. F. Locke | 2 00 |
| J. J. France | 1 00 |
| S. W. Washington | 2 00 |
| Wm. Brown | 5 00 |
| Robert T. Brown | 5 00 |
| H. Jefferson | 5 00 |
| John Jackson | 2 00 |
| Wm. Cleveland | 1 00 |
| T. W. Lackland | 2 00 |
| Wm. M. Jones | 1 00 |
| Rich'd. Duffield | 2 00 |
| Rev'd. A. Jones | 5 00 |
| Wm. Lee | 5 00 |
| H. L. Opie | 5 00 |
| D. Humphreys | 2 00 |
| George W. Humphreys | 2 00 |
| All settled in repairs | $92 00 |

Completion of endorsers, Aug. 1827.

| | |
|---|---|
| Th. Griggs, Jr. | $ 2 00 |
| J. T. A. Washington | 5 00 |
| B. C. Washington | 3 00 |
| John Yates | 2 00 |
| David Humphreys | 2 00 |
| Lee Griggs | 2 00 |
| R. Worthington | 1 00 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Jno. Peter | 2 00 |
| Alexander Jones | 2 00 |
| John H. Lewis' | 5 00 |
| Jno. A. Washington | 5 00 |
| All settled | $31 00 |

## THOMAS SHEPHERD AND CAPT. JAMES GLENN—THE PIONEER AND THE PATRIOT.

In these peaceful plenteous times when memorials are being so freely raised throughout the land to heroes and of events relating to, or conneted with, our Colonial era, or its culminating Revolutionary period: and when a thankful prosperous people, moved by the generous impulse of patriotism seek to teach posterity how loyal we are in honoring our ancestors and their deeds,—whose service and substance were unselfishly offered on the altar of American Liberty; let us not forget those who braved the terrors of the wilderness; subdued the barbarian tribes and civilized the borders with a couragous and hardy people! Let West Virginia, whose heart now throbs with industrious virility,—remember: that in her early days, the Old Dominion had two such men on her western frontiers who deserve, not only that their names be mentioned for these posthumous honors, but that they should be inscribed, in imperishable characters, high upon the shafts which a grateful country is not loth to rear in perpetuating the fame of its pioneers and patriots.

Thomas Shepherd was one of these, and whom, it is believed, came from Rock Creek Parish, Prince George's county, Maryland, and settled, about 1734, on a tract of land, then in Spottsylvania county, Virginia, which was a part of the 40,000 acres granted four (4) years before, by Governor Gooch, to John Van Meter. Thomas Shepherd had married Van Meter's daughter, and they located on a portion of the grant bordering the Potomac River at Packhorse Ford, near which, by subsequent purchase, he acquired extensive and valuable possessions.

Being on the old Indian trail that led from Pennsylvania southward to the Carolinas, the crossing became one of the most noted in the Blue-Ridge country, and the settlement which he here founded, while

more or less German in character, and early known as Mecklinburg,—Shepherd incorporated, in 1762, as Shepherdstown.

The founder was a very enterprising, energetic and philanthropic man and of large wealth. He established mills, a ferry and other industrial activities to stimulate and encourage trade in that vicinity and thus help his town; he also erected a fort for the protection of the settlers; gave ground and largely endowed the Episcopal Church of Norborne Parish in which he lived.

He had a family of several children, some of whom rose to distinction in the struggle with the mother country. David, his son, emigrated farther west and became one of the founders of Wheeling, W. Va.: Col. Commandant of the forces of Virginia in the west; and Lieut. of Ohio county; was in command at Fort Henry during its remarkable seige by the Indians in September 1777, and later, a Colonel, with Broadhead, in the Coshocton campaign.

Abraham, another son, was Lieut., afterward Captain of the Company of Virginia Riflemen that made the memorable march (1775) "in a bee line" to Boston where they joined Washington after he took command of the army; he also served in other important events. William, another son, was more or less active in military affairs, with his brother David, along the Ohio.

Thomas Shepherd died in 1776, and his grave is unmarked. It would be a fitting compliment and an appropriate recognition of his services to Virginia and his worth, as a citizen, if a monument could be erected in Shepherdstown, to his memory, by his descendants and the people of ancient Mecklinburg and its vicinity.

The other historical personage figures in our struggle for national freedom and is one that especially appeals to the sons and daughters of The American Revolution, because: "he was a brother-officer of George Washington and those who with him laid the foundations of America's greatness". The following account is condensed from the American Monthly Magazine:

JAMES GLENN, who was born in Frederick county (now Jefferson), Va., about 1764,—ran away from home at the age of 16 years, and joined the Continental Army under Gen. Nathaniel Green. He marched with these battle-scarred veterans to the Carolinas in 1779-80, serving as a sharp-shooter and scout. By gallant service he won

Y 7655620

successive promotions in the campaign which ended in the glorious victory at Yorktown in Oct. 1781.

After the close of the Revolution young Glenn was attached to the forces under General St. Clair and served with the Virginia troops in the expedition against the Indians in the north-west. In the disastrous defeat which overwhelmed St. Clair's army on the banks of the Maumee, Lieut. Glenn barely escaped, but when Captain Darke, son of Gen. Wm. Darke, was killed, Glenn took command of his detachment and bravely led his men into action, and coming out of the fight with only eight men of the company alive—the rest being killed. He bore the despatches from General Arthur St. Clair to General Washington who was then in Philadelphia where Congress was in session, and was said to have been the youngest officer performing that kind of service

For valor on the field and for devoted service in the campaign, Gen. Washington appointed him adjutant of his regiment. On the reorganization of the United States Army, James Glenn received a Lieutenant's commission, and in 1793, was assigned by Secretary of War Knox, to special duties at Pittsburg. Subsequently he became a recruiting officer and was finally placed upon the retired list on account of ill health due to hard service and exposure.

Retiring from the army Glenn settled down to agricultural pursuits on his beautiful estate called "Glenburnie", near Shepherdstown, Va., where his death occurred in 1828. His son, Capt. James W. Glenn, was a distinguished officer in the Confederate service; and Frances, a daughter, married Hon. James Erskine Stewart, an eminent jurist, late of Luray, Va.

S. G. Smyth.

---

## COALSMOUTH.

BY STEPHEN P. CAPEHART.

It was in 1786, or about that time, that the first white man's settlement was made at the mouth of Coal river, on the Kanawha. This settlement was made by Lewis and Samuel Tacket and John Young and their families, who, as squatters, came and erected a fort, about one half mile below Coal river, and a few hundred yards back from

the Kanawha, which fort was known as Tackets Fort, and a creek that enters Coal river ne ar its mouth is called Tackets creek to this day. Polly Tacket and Hannah Tacket, who were occupants of said fort, were considered by the men as the "boss wrestlers" of all the country. The Indians came to this point in 1789, from Ohio, and captured the fort, and Polly and Hannah made their escape and secreted themselves out at the turnip-patch which was located some three or four hundred yards back, where "Valcoulon", the home of John Lewis was afterward erected, and is there now. From this turnip-patch Hannah and Polly footed it over on Mud River. Polly afterwards married a Mr. Rider and lived to a ripe old age, and this writer had the pleasure of knowing her, and aiding her in her declining years, in the fifties, by granting to her daughter Hannah Mines the privilege to build a home on my lands on Coal-Mountain, free of charge, as long as her mother lived, till in the seventies.

Hannah Tacket had many adventures with and escapes from the red-men, and well do I remember her when in my boyhood she used to trade at my fathers' store, and sold her willow baskets, in the making of which she was an expert, and she gave one to her little red-headed-boy, as she called me, for a hat which I often wore.

These settlers and occupants of Tackets Fort, after its destruction, settled on Mud river and Big Hurricane. In 1800 Stephen Teays settled at Coalsmouth, on the lower side thereof, where he established a ferry, and kept an inn and worked his farm, and entertained the travel which then was principally from and to the Ohio river at Gallipolis and Point Pleasant. The road from Gallipolis left the Kanawha river at Five Mile creek and went on the ridges at the head of the streams that emptied into the Kanawha, and which were not then bridged, and kept the ridge and came down again to the Kanawha on the Valcoulon farm of said John Lewis, and crossed the Kanawha at Teays ferry, on the route to Charleston.

Albert Gallatin, a great land speculator, bought up large tracts of land on the Kanawha, and around Coalsmouth, whose surveys were made in the name of Gallatin and Savary. The survey just above Coal, on the Kanawha, was for George Washington and immediately below Coal, was for Capt. Teays.

About 1820, John Lewis, a grand-son of General Andrew Lewis, bought large tracts of land, below Coalsmouth, extending back to the

head of Tackets creek and the waters of Browns creek, and just below Coalsmouth, next to the hill, he built a large brick dwelling which he called "Vancoulon" and to his home he brought his bride, who was a daughter of Andrew Donnally, who was one of the prominent men of his day in the Kanawha Valley. With him, Mr. John Lewis brought his two older brothers, William and Samuel Lewis. John Lewis established a merchant mill, a large three-story mill about one and one-half miles below his home on the river, together with a general store, around which collected several families, among whom I remember Iva Lasley who was the clerk and bookkeeper, and Michael Persinger, Harman Gentry and many others, all of whom lived and raised large families and made a large per cent. of the citizens of old Coalsmouth village. This mill enterprise proved a failure on account of its location, and it was afterwards removed to Coal river, where it received the Coal river and Mud river patronage. This last mill was built by Wm. Hendley, an experienced miller, whose family made some of the influential citizens, of whom Col. Chas. Hendley, of St. Albans is one—but this is getting me away from the Coalsmouth reminiscences.

The James River and Kanawha Turnpike Co., was organized and began work about 1820 constructing a road from Guyandotte, on the Ohio river, through to the Kanawha Valley and on eastward, into the Valley of Virginia, and is much the same line as was afterwards adopted by the C. & O. R. R.

Of this James River and Kanawha Turnpike Co., Ezra Walker was the superintendant, and Henry Chapel was the builder. This enterprise had much the same effect on trade, travel and business as the construction of a railroad has now-days.

It was in 1808 that Morris Hudson came from Pennsylvania and bought up a large tract of land on the lower side of Two-and-three-quarter-mile creek, and built a large double log house thereon, near the bank of the Kanawha. Morris Hudson had a family of three sons and three girls, and they were the first Episcopaleans in the Kanawha Valley. The sons were David, Jesse and Samuel Hudson and they lived on the home place after the death of their father; Jesse taking the upper and Samuel the lower part of the tract. Jesse had a family of six girls and two boys and Samuel had six boys and two girls. In 1816, Col. Philip Root Thompson came from Culpepper county to

Coalsmouth with his family and purchased the land on the Kanawha from Coal river up to the Hudson farm, which was part of the Washington Survey. This family were Episcopaleans also.

Samuel T. Washington, a nephew of General Washington, married a Hudson, and for a while lived in the vicinity and afterwards went to Mason county.

In June, 1810, Alexander Spottswood and his wife Elizabeth conveyed for $1,500, three hundred acres, the upper part of the 1,311 acres devised by Geo. Washington to his neice, Elizabeth Spottswood. In October, 1814, said Spottswood and wife conveyed to Philip Rootes Thompson, 1,011 acres for $7,500, the residue of the tract from Hudson down to the mouth of Coal river. Pardon a little digression for some family history. Gov. Alexander Spottswood was governor of Virginia from 1710 till 1722, he had a grand son, Alexander Spottswood, who married Eliza, or Elizabeth Washington.

Major Philip Rootes, of King and Queen, married Mildred Reade, and died in 1756. He had a son, Col. Philip Rootes, who married Frances Wilcox in 1756. His seventh child, Elizabeth Rootes, married Rev. John Thompson, Rector of St. Marks, Culpepper, Va., and her sister Mary married Col. Anthony Thornton.

Col. Philip Rootes Thompson, son of Rev. John Thompson, was born in 1767, and died in seventieth year in 1837. Mrs. Thompson died in 1852 in her seventy-fifth year. Their sons were, B. D. Thompson, Philip R., John, Robert A., Francis, Benjamin S., William, and their daughters, Mrs. John P. Turner, Mrs. Eleanor B. Thornton, Mrs. Eliza R. Fry, and Sarah E. M. A. Thompson. By the will of Col. P. R. Thompson, his estate was estimated at $50,000.

By the will of Morris Hudson, he had Davis, Jesse and Samuel, Mrs Sarah Philson, Nancy Hudson and Mrs. Abagail Jones, and by this will he devised two acres to the use of the Episcopal church, and says he obtained his land from Spottswood and Washington Ball with the Hudsons and Thompsons on the upper side of Coal river, and the Teays and Lewises on the lower side, they owned the land from Scarry creek up to Swindler's creek. These four families raised large families, and they married and settled in the same vicinity, and in the course of a few years the neighborhood was pretty thickly settled, and never was there a more pleasant and agreeable people in one vicinity. With the new Turnpike, travel increased; new families came in and settled.

James T. Teays, son of Stephen Teays, and who had married Eliza Everette, of Guyandotte, came and settled near where the turnpike crossed Coal river in 1831, and built a large two-story frame hotel and stopping place for the stage passengers and those traveling by private conveyance. The Turnpike Co., having placed a line of four-horse stage coaches on their road. Teays also erected a store house and a large barn or stable where the stage horses were exchanged, it being the custom to run the stage for twelve miles and then have a fresh relay of horses, all along the line. This place at Coal river was until 1872 where Elias Wheeler's residence now stands.

The first merchant tailor that came was Mr. Frost and Charles Hill was an apprentice in 1835, and Hill afterward married a daughter of H. H. Wood.

At Coalsmouth there was another enterprise in the early days, and that was the building of flatboats; this was conducted by Gredly Angel and Jas. Vickers. They made their planks by the whip-saw, and fastened these heavy planks on the bottom and side with oak pins. A whip-saw mill was made by planting two posts on a side of a bank and digging away the dirt between them, four or five feet wide and fastening the timbers from one post to the other and from the posts to the bank or hill side, so the logs could be easily rolled on these timbers. One man stood under and the other on top of the log, and the lower man pulled the saw down and the other pulled it up, and in this way the pioneers made lumber. These boats were made about one hundred and twenty to fifty feet long; built bottom-side up and then slipped into the river and loaded one side with rock or dirt, and turned over in the river, and then taken and the sides planked on, and sold in the Kanawha Salines for the transportation of salt to the lower river markets.

The completion of the turnpike opened up a way for the Kentucky Blue Grass farmers to get their horses, mules, cattle and hogs to the eastern markets, by driving the same on said road to Virginia. The droves of stock that went over this road every fall, after the corn was made, were very great and an extensive business.

My father, John Capehart, who had married the second daughter of Stephen Teays, and had done business at Coalsmouth as merchant and postmaster, saw that a toll bridge across Coal river would pay and he and James T. Teays and Col. P. R. Thompson concluded to

build the bridge, which proved a paying investment. In 1834 Col. Thompson laid off a part of his large farm, along the bank of Coal river, and from the turnpike to Kanawha, into town lots and streets, and called the same "Phillipi", and offered lots for sale. Gredly Angel bought four lots, Michael Persinger bought two and Lindsey Boman two. Col. Thompson died in 1837, and his heirs offered no other lots for sale. These lots sold were built on and sold to others. Ira Lasley bought the Boman lots and built thereon, where he lived the rest of his life and the home is still owned by one of his heirs, Mrs. S. M. Cato. J. W. Vickers bought out Persinger and built a home where he spent the rest of his days and the property is yet owned by his heirs, now about seventy years of ownership.

The name of the post office remained "Coalsmouth", and the name of "Phillipi" died out and was forgotten. In 1848 or '49, Major Geo. Rogers purchased from the Thompsons, the block from A to B streets, and built on the corner fronting on Main street (the pike). Frank Johnson, a harness maker, came and bought the corner opposite Rogers, and built thereon a residence and shop. In the following year came J. and J. Seashol's Carriage and Buggy Makers, and Coalsmouth and its business boomed. Here let me speak of the religious sentiment of this community. Mrs. Stephen Teays, my grandmother, built a large square log church and gave it to the Methodist Episcopal church, but retained the title thereto. This was the first church built in the country and this was in 1820. In 1825 the little brick "Bangor" church was built on the hill by Major Morris Hudson, and this was about two and one-half miles above Coal river on the turnpike. Both of these churches were free to the use of all orthodox ministers in the country. In 1845 the "Bangor" church burned down and the Episcopal congregation was invited to use the old Methodist log church when not in use by the Methodist and which they did for about two years. The old log church was also used for a store house by most of the old field teachers of its day, some of whom I remember, as John K. Porter, Mrs. Joplin, Adam Eupy, R. V. Rust, —— Walden, Miss Kitty Morris, the granddaughter of Wm. Morris, James Nounan, and others: all of whom were experts in writing and making good quill pens: other kinds were little known then. These teachers were hired by the principal land owners and all the young people, both boys and girls, from two-and-three-quarter-mile creek down to

Scary creek attended, of whom there were Swindlers, Hudsons, Thompsons, Thorntons, Turners, and Lasleys, above Coal river and the Capeharts, Lewises, Wilsons, Hansfords and others that lived below Cole river.

In 1845 the Rev. F. B. Nash, from some New England state, was called to succeed the Rev. James Craik, the Episcopal minister in charge of the Bangor church congregation. This Rev. Mr. Nash occupied the house of Robert Hudson as his home, near the church on the hill and there he opened a subscription school, using therefor the Bangor church. I attended this school and after a walk of three miles, had an appetite for my books, and things. Once I remember I was directed to bring with me a slate pencil the next morning, so that I could learn to master my arithmetic, and sure enough in my hurry to get my breakfast, and my dinner to take with me, and to walk that three miles by the time the call to books was made, I entirely forgot the command to bring the slate pencil, and when the class was called I was unprepared, and the teacher asked, "Stephen, did you get the pencil?" I answered "no sir—forgot it". He directed me to go then and get it. I rebelled and refused to go, when he kindly yielded the point, and the next day I had my pocket full of them and all was lovely with the professor. After this church was burned, next spring the school was held in a frame building belonging to Mrs. Fry, a daughter of Col. Thompson, on the bank of Coal river and Prof. Nash established there a boarding school for young men only and through the assistance of his church and Maj. A. T. Laidley, who then lived in Wheeling, he opened up with his cousin Timothy Nash as his assistant. Of his scholars these were from Wheeling: *Saml. Selby, *Sprigg Zane, *Richard Q. Laidley, *Dan Shriver, *Pick Eoff. From Mason county: *Tal Stribling, *Robt. Stribling, *Point Hereford. From Malden, Kanawha county; *Joel S. Lewis, Clint Darnell, *L. Shrewsbury, Wm Reynolds, *Jas. Reynolds, John Wilcox, *Lewis Wilcox. From Charleston: Jas. H. Fry, *W. S. Summers, *Wm. Harvey, From Coalsmouth, S. P. Capehart, *C. C. Capehart, *W. H. Thompson, Howard Thompson, *Wills Hudson, *Geo. P. Thompson, *Robt. A. Thompson, *Reginald P. Thompson, *Thos. Thompson, *Thornton Thompson, P. R. Thompson, J. W. Lewis, Jas. V. Lewis, *C. P. Turner, *Theo. Turner, *G. A. Thornton, *C. V. Hansford and others

Those marked with * have departed this life, showing that in the sixty years most all have gone.

In the two Hudson families, three Thompson families, the Turner, Thornton and Lasleys, above Coal river, and the Lewis, Capehart, Hansford and Wilson families below Coal river, there were in the days of Prof. Nash's select School for Young Men, there were several young ladies, who visited among the said families and in each winter there were two or three parties given by each family. The society was of the best and they were all sociable and never did a community enjoy themselves more. These were the balmy days of Coalmouth.

At these gatherings of the young people they often danced. T. C. Swindler was the musician and director and he had two sisters who were patterns for us to follow in the waltz and cotillon. T. C. Swindler, I thought, could get more and better music out of his violin than any one I ever heard play. These families around Coalsmouth owned from six to thirty slaves each: every one was prosperous and happy. The prices were low compared with today; corn was 12 1-2 cents per bushel, hay $2.50 per ton, a good cow for $6 or $7, a good horse for $25.

I here copy a tax ticket for the year 1844, charged to John Capehart:

| | |
|---|---|
| For four county and parish levies | $ 2.72 |
| For six slaves, six horses, one carriage, watch, clock, two deeds and one bridge | 10.65 |
| For six tracts of land | 6.61 |
| For 133a, bridge and tavern | 7.66 |
| Rec'd payment, J. H. Fry, dep. for A. Donnally | $27.66 |

In 1856 or '57 Maj. B. S. Thompson sold his farm adjoining the village of Phillipi to Samuel Benedict, of Pennsylvania, who laid out the most of it in town lots and called it "Kanawha City," but still the postoffice was Coalsmouth.

In the meanwhile the families mentioned in the days of the Select School had moved away or died, many of the younger set had gone, the business lagged, the boatyards ceased work, and the three villages, Coalsmouth, Phillipi, and Kanawha City dragged along, but they all were known as Coalsmouth.

St. Mark's Church was built in 1846, during Rev. Mr. Nash's ministry, and a year or so thereafter the little brick M. E. Church South was erected with a building committee of Episcopalians—Col. B. S. Thompson and Beverly Tompkins. In 1859 the political clouds began to hover over our peaceful village and everything looked dark and gloomy, and I was one of those who tried to save the country by the election of Bell and Everett, who stood for the Constitution and the Union. The Democrats divided and this elected Mr. Lincoln, and then *business* began, and it kept up sure for four long years. In our town there was strife, neighbor against neighbor, and in some instances the son against the father. The times were awful, and soldiers would shoot at citizens for fun. Then and for some time after the close of the war, while there was in force the registration and other obnoxious laws, a man of Southern sympathies had no more show than a yellow dog. These were anything but balmy days for Coalsmouth. There were no ministers of the Gospel, and no doctors, the soul and body were left to their chances for some time, but there was not a death in the village for the four years.

After all this business began to revive, the doctors returned and the people began to sicken and die. So also the religious sentiment began to revive and a call was made for all of God's children to meet at the old storehouse on Main street, in front of Ira Lasley's residence, now owned by G. D. Alford, to organize a Union Sunday School. On the Sunday next there was a fair attendance of Methodist, Baptists, Presbyterians and others and began the work and adjourned to complete the work on the next Sabbath day. In the meanwhile some of the Baptist sisters wrote for Bro. Farrow, of the Baptist persuasion, as a Sunday school missionary—at least he was there and opposed the organization as a union school. I knew the sentiment of the community and proposed to leave it to the vote of the scholars whether it should be a union or Baptist school, not supposing that the children of the Southern sentiment would not understand the word "union" in its application to the Sunday school. They having heard the word union for four years applied only to distinguish the people from the "Secesh," they naturally voted against union in the school, and made it a straight Baptist Sunday school. This I supposed would let me and others who were Southern Methodist, stand aside, but when they went to elect officers I was nominated by some good sister. I objected,

claiming that I was a Methodist and could not be made a Baptist, but they insisted and I was unanimously elected, and for harmony's sake I yielded to being for the school a Baptist. At the closing of the meeting Bro. Farror called on Bro. Capehart to pray and said he wanted to see if Bro. Capehart could pray. Then the evil one prompted Bro. Capehart and I refused on the ground of Bro. Farror's remarks, and then I declined to act as the superintendent of a Baptist Sunday school.

Some fifteen or twenty years after that there was a Baptist Association to be held and I was called on to entertain some two or more visiting ministers, to which I readily assented, not knowing who they would be. The day before the meeting I was told that Bro. Farror would be one of my guests. Then I felt the same promptings and asked to be excused from entertaining Bro. Farror and gave my reason. This was reported to Bro. Farror and he immediately came to me and apologized, and that was smoothed over.

In 1867 or '68 the building of the C. & O. Railroad was talked and the papers were full of it for two years. Many of us had no confidence that it would be built, but they began to let the contracts for grading and everything began to boom again. Samuel Benedict had died and his son-in-law, Col. J. S. Cunningham, sold the farm, including Kanawha City, to the Central Land Company, who laid off the property into lots and streets and called it "St. Albans," and procured the postoffice to be called St. Albans, and this was the end of Coalsmouth, Phillipi and Kanawha City.

During the administration of President Grant, Mrs. A. M. Grant Baldwin was appointed the postmistress of St. Albans, who yet holds the office. The C. & O. R. R. located a large sawmill in St. Albans, especially to make railroad ties. D. J. Lewis erected a large flouring mill. The Mohler Lumber Company came, first with a small mill, which grew into a large one. The Bowman Lumber Company located on Coal river one of the largest and most complete mill plants in the State, with a capacity of 85,000 feet of lumber each day, and near as much at night, for they had an electric light plant by which they could run both day and night when crowded. Another large mill located on the opposite side of the Kanawha from St. Albans, where now the Knight Lumber Company operates.

Coal river was filled with booms to catch logs, and other enterprises

for the manufactures requiring much lumber were located at St. Albans.

Then the Coal River Railroad was begun and is now running up the river some thirty miles, and, with cheap fuel, coal, lumber, all kinds of transportation, St. Albans has a future no town can claim, and no reason why its population of 3,000 should not grow into ten times that number.

But I am leaving the past and going into the future.

The descendants of the four owners of the land from Swindler's creek to Scary, fronting about five miles on the Kanawha, that are yet in the vicinity of Coalsmouth, will not number more than a score. Most of them have gone to Missouri and California. I was born January 22, 1832, during one of the severest snow-storms, at the Riverside farm, one-fourth of a mile below the mouth of Coal river, where my parents resided and did a thriving merchandise business, and farming and the like, and built and had built a lovely two-story brick residence just above where Tackets Fort had stood. The Gallipolis mail was brought here by horseback and then carried to Chaleston on one of the first steamers on the river. This was Capt. James Payne's steamboat "Hope." I remember when quite small, roaming up and down the Kanawha beach, with Frank and Jim Bullard, my colored chums, gathering Indian arrow-heads, stone axes, etc. I will never forget the rare specimen of a dart I found. It was clean as glass and the only one of its kind I ever saw. I also remember the babe that was born in Tackets Fort the night of its capture by the Indians and which was carried to the river with its mother and placed in a canoe and pushed to Fort Clendenin at the mouth of Elk. He was a customer at my father's store in the forties, and he was a staunch Methodist and lived to the ripe old age of eighty years. This was Jacob Young, son of John Young.

Uncle John Teays was a man more for pleasure than business, and was fond of hunting and fishing. Of game, the woods were full of it and the streams had plenty of fish. I remember that he made a trot-line of a grape vine and caught a blue catfish that weighed over one hundred pounds, that it took two men, with a fence rail run through its gills, to carry the fish to the house and two feet of its tail was then dragging on the ground when the rail was on the

men's shoulders. Perhaps some will call this a fish story and doubt the whole story I have here told, but I vouch for the truth of it all.

It would be well to add that Coal river was once made navagable by locks and dams. This was begun about 1847-8 by W. M. Payton, and the resident engineer was Mr. McCloud. They shipped cannel coal from Peytona to New Orleans until the war begun. In 1861 the harbor at Lock No. 1 was full of loaded barges and when Gen. Wise evacuated the valley the barges were scuttled and the coal washed down the stream and was gathered and used for years after. Gen. Rosecrantz was also president of this navigation company. After the war it was repaired and they shipped coal to New York. It has since been permitted to go to destruction and the railroad has taken its place.

---

## MATHEW P. WYATT.

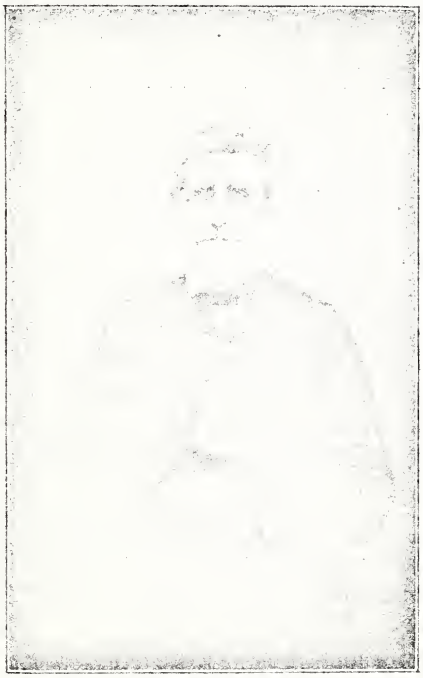
In the year 1799, on August 11, at the mouth of Blue Stone river, in Virginia, was born to Edward and Rachel (Burnside) Wyatt, a son, who was Mathew P. Wyatt, and he was one of a family of seven sons and three daughters. He came to Kanawha county at the age of eighteen years, and when he was twenty-two he married Caroline Lewis Tully, a daughter of James and Elizabeth (Starke) Tully. She was a first cousin of John L. Cole, the surveyor, lawyer, poet and humorist of this county.

The children of Mathew P. Wyatt were nine, viz.: Julia Ann, James Blackburn, Mark, Clark, Benjamin Franklin, Amanda Jane, Lucy Joan, Dick Johnson and Leatha Maria.

He lived just below the mouth of Cabin Creek on the Kanawha river, now called Chelyan, but removed to a tract of land he purchased on Cabin Creek, about four miles from its mouth, in the year 1846.

He was a farmer and also engaged in the lumber business. He was elected a constable and afterwards was a justice of the peace for many years. He held his courts, when the weather permitted, in his front yard under a large locust tree. It was his habit to make an attempt to persuade the parties to adjust their controversy and to compromise rather than litigate. He was always a Democrat, before and after the war, but he was a Union man and would not favor secession. After

the war began and the Wheeling government desired to hold an election in Kanawha, he was required to act as an officer of that election, which he knew was a dangerous business at the time, place and circumstances it was to be held, and he proposed to let the election go until more peaceful times, but he was threatened by the officials and he consented to act. For this he was arrested by the Confederate soldiers and caried off to Richmond as a political prisoner, in the month of October, 1862, and retained there until June, 1863. He said that



MATHEW P. WYATT.

for a good part of the time of which he was a prisoner he had a pretty tough time of it and that he was sick a great deal of the time, but he said that they treated him the best they were able to do.

He was a great friend of Judge James H. Brown, with whom he had considerable business in reference to some land transactions, and he always expressed his admiration and regarded the judge as one of the best men in every way excepting one, and that was that the judge

became a Republican, and he said that he could not go with the judge that far.

Of the children of Mr. Wyatt only two are now living—J. Black Wyatt, of Los Angeles, Cal., and Mrs. L. M. Bowles, of Witcher, Kanawha county, W. Va.

Mathew P. Wyatt died May 3, 1874, following his wife, who died only about a month before his decease, at the mouth of Paint Branch, on Cabin Creek.

B. F. Wyatt was a member of the West Virginia Legislature in 1871, and was for many years a deputy sheriff of Kanawha county.

LEATHA M. BOWLES.

---

## A WAR TIME SOCIABLE.

When the Second Northwest Brigade, Gen. Edward Johnston commanding, withdrew from Alleghany Mountain, there was a halt of several days duration at McDowell, April, 1862. This afforded me the opportunity to make the acquaintance of some of the officers and several pleasant evenings were passed in their society. On one of these occasions we were in Mrs. Captain F. H. Hull's parlor and were entertained by listening to Miss Estelle Hull's fine performances on the piano.

This young person, who was an orphan niece of the lamented Captain Hull, was reared in Circleville, Ohio, and was a very enthusiastic and attractive pianist. She performed "Dixie," "My Maryland," and "Separation."

Then Gen. Johnston interested the company by his reminiscences of what occurred to him personally on the evening of the day the United States troops occupied the city of Mexico under Gen. Winfield Scott.

Capt. Johnston called at a house that seemed to be occupied and asked for a drink of water. The woman of whom he made the request hesitated in giving an answer. In the meantime the silence was broken by some one at the head of the stairs calling out in "sweet English," "Oh, yes, give him a drink of water; I am a Yankee, I am a Yankee from the States."

The lady quickly approached him and a mutual introduction took place. She told the captain of her American birth, but had lived in the city of Mexico for a number of years. She had seen Gen. Scott, the commander-in-chief, during a recent visit to New York. From her Capt. Johnston also learned that quite a number of ladies had sought protection in that house beneath the Prussian flag and she wished to know of him whether a guard could be obtained from the American army. Capt. Johnston assured her that he would endeavor to secure a guard and that he would come himself to insure their protection.

The lady thanked him profusely and the captain went at once to his commander and a guard was detailed and placed under his command. He returned as soon as possible to the spacious edifice over which floated the Prussian colors. Posting the guard in the basement the captain ascended to the upper rooms, where the ladies had assembled. He was shown into one of the most spacious rooms he had ever seen, which was filled well nigh to overflowing with panic-stricken females from the higher circles of society. He found them terrified almost to distraction by the exaggerated accounts given by the Mexican soldiers and officers respecting the barbarity and inhumanity of the American troops. One lady had not spoken for ten hours, so completely had she been overpowered with apprehension.

Immediately numbers of the ladies flocked around him in eager curiosity to look for the first time, the most of them at least, upon the face of an American soldier. Capt. Johnston had been in battle nearly all day, his uniform torn and dirty, his eye bandaged and his features begrimmed with dust mingled with perspiration.

The ladies seemed very soon to be at their ease, and ere long a plentiful repast was placed before him of choicest food. Provisions were sent down and bountifully distributed among the soldiers on guard in the basement.

After supper, an elderly lady who was immensely wealthy having secured personal safety, now begun to feel very much concerned about her property in another part of the city, and asked Capt. Johnston whether he thought she could go home without molestation. He assured her most emphatically that she could, and that he would attend her in person. She readily accepted the offer and immediately they descended to the street. Just as they stepped upon the pavement a mor-

tar was discharged on the opposite side of the street. It had been placed there by Gen. Worth to shell another part of the city, and threw shells directly over the building from which they had just stepped out. At the report of the mortar the lady threw up her arms and well nigh swooned from fright; then hastened back into the house and no entreaties could prevail on her to venture forth again at that time. She evidently supposed that the treacherous Americans had aimed that mortar at her, and she would not trust herself in their power any more.

After a lull and more music on the piano Capt. John Miller, of the artillery, took up his parable and gave some reminiscences of the battle on Alleghany. It was quite a transition from Mexico to Pocahontas, but it seemed in proper form, nevertheless.

It was Capt. Miller's impression from what he saw and heard that during the fierce struggle on the right wing in which the West Virginia troops behaved with such consummate gallantry a number of Union officers elegantly dressed and armed with Colt's repeating rifles, stood at the edge of the forest, fired rapidly and with great effect upon the Confederate officers. It was his impression that Lieut. Thompson was one to fall before their deadly aim. It has fallen to the lot of but few persons to be more sincerely lamented than this choice young soldier seems to have been at the time of his fall on the crest of the Alleghany Mountain and possibly, too, by the hand of his own fellow citizens and once youthful companions. Another of Capt. Miller's recollections was to this effect. Soon after the attack upon the left wing had opened Capt. Miller was astounded by an officer calling to him in an excited manner, "Captain, you have killed Captain Anderson."

After recovering from his surprise, however, he soon reflected that it must be a mistake, or if it were true that he was not to blame, for if Capt. Anderson was killed by his piece he must have been mounted and in the wrong place for him to be.

Pretty soon the wounded veteran was carried past Miller's battery, borne by a few soldiers upon a gray blanket. As he passed the brave old man raised his dying head and, in languid tones, called out: "Miller, Captain, load well and give them —— or something else."

Another of Capt. Miller's memories of the battle was this, in reference to a patriotic lady whose home was near the battlefield, and who

heard the musket balls falling like hail on the roof of her dwelling. During the conflict, too, she listened to the shrieking of the shells as they were hurled through the air upon the approaching Unionists.

She expressed her amazement at hearing them scream like demons as they flew and then explode with terrific effect wherever they might fall.

With peculiar emphasis she would exclaim, "why is it that God Almighty permits people to be so cunning as to make and use things like these to kill one another with? It is wonderful, it is wonderful, indeed; what on earth will the world come to next? I want to be getting out of this world before they get too be much more cunning, I do tell you."

Lieut. Col. Boykin, of the Thirty-first Regiment, Virginia Volunteers, seemed to be in pensive mood and from what he had to say in general conversation his thoughts often reverted to his home in the county of Isle of Wight. Its scenery was in such contrast with that of the mountains, hills, vales and streamlets around McDowell and with which our amiable songstress was so familiar and showed her good taste in admiring so much.

Miss Estelle seemed to appreciate the compliment very much and returned him as good as he had sent by singing in her best style the song of the Southern home as a response to what he had said of his home in chaste and beautiful language so becoming a gentleman of refined sensibilities.

"I have heard thee speak of a sky more blue,
And a sun more warm than this,
  And I've sometime thought if the tale be true,
To dwell in that clime were bliss,
  But, oh when I think of my tranquil cot,
Where the clematis bow and twine,
  The land of the stranger tempts me not
For ne'er can my home be thine."

Col. Wm. L. Jackson rallied the sentimental Lieutenant Colonel and the two now for a time amused the circle by jests at the expense of Major Hoffman, of Clarksburg.

In some respects Major Hoffman was one of the most interesting men that came my way during my limited experience with officers and soldiers. He was endowed with a genial disposition and seemed

excessively fond of telling romantic stories of himself. It so happened that on the march from Alleghany to McDowell he and Capt. Miller were riding along together and to pass off the tedium of the way Maj. Hoffman feigning a confidential and communicative mood, disclosed his experience as an admirer of the ladies. There is but little doubt the captain had touched him up for being a bachelor and had made some allusion to his own "royal wife."

This is what Jackson and Boykin were driving at and wanted Hoffman to repeat now.

This was just what Hoffman was waiting for and he repeated his story and other stories, too, during the evening.

I will take up the Major's story as he told it to Captain Miller while advancing backwards to McDowell.

When his war duties called him from his peaceful home and avocation as a lawyer, near Clarksburg, now in West Virginia, with tender regret he took leave of his affianced one. Their vows of constancy were mutually pledged to be happily consummated, when peace should be declared and the soldier exiles might be allowed to return triumphantly to their homes.

The Major had been remarkably true to his vows, according to his own version of the affair, and for confirmation could refer to a well-known comrade for the fact that upon one occasion while going into battle, the Minie balls falling like hail around him, he called to him as he was not going into the action to give a message to her assuring her that if he fell he died loving her to the last and that his last thoughts were of her and among the last words that should fall from his dying lips would be the prayer that a happy reunion might be in the bright forever where all is peace.

The Major passed through the battle unharmed, but alas! for the constancy of her vows, she had forgotten her promises and surrendered to the wooings of a Union soldier, married and was gone to his home in the far Northwest.

It was suggested that the song, "Thou Has Learned to Love Another" be sung for the Major's solace under circumstances so pathetic. As it could not be found, these words were sung, the Major meanwhile assuming an attitude of feigned solemnity really amusing to all present:

With all my soul then let us part,
Since both are anxious to be free;
And I will send you home your heart,
If you will send mine back to me.

We have had some happy hours together,
But joy must some time change its wing,
And spring would be but gloomy weather
If we had nothing else but spring.

Farewell and when some future lover
Shall claim these joys I now resign,
And with exulting joy discover,
The love I once could call mine.

Methinks 'twould make me truly blest
If in a fond imperfect sigh,
You'd say while to his bosom pressed,
He loves not half so well as I.

Gen. Johnston seemed to enjoy the relaxation of social intercourse very much after the many days and nights of the intense solicitude he had experienced in managing the withdrawal of his troops from Alleghany Mountain.

This movement was now virtually accomplished in a safe, satisfactory manner. The piano music, the first he had heard for a long while, seemed more than ordinarily pleasant to his proverbially large ears contrasted with the rumbling of artillery batteries, noise and confusion of wagon trains and marching troops and the piteous pleadings and piercing wailings of mothers, wives and sisters he heard at different places on the march, entreating him not to leave them outside the Confederate lines.

The General became so hilarious that he asked for a waltz, took his aide, Capt. Wills, of Georgia, by the arm and led him out for a dance. In reference to the General's performance in this improvised stag waltz some one was waggish enough to remark that it looked really ticklesome to see a "lion in breeches cutting the pigeon-wing." After the General and his partner had tripped their heavy fantastic toes as much as they wanted and had taken their seats, Major Hoffman came into evidence once more. His air of mock solemnity had vanished and he amused the company by telling his first experience as a soldier under fire of the enemy on the morning of the Philippa rout. He had previously formed the acquaintance of Capt. S., of the Poca-

hontas Rescuers, who vaunted himself quite much upon the military experience he had acquired in the Mexican war. Major Hoffman facetiously observed that such being the case he singled out Capt. S. as his model of a soldier and would imitate him in action. On the morning referred to Capt. S., being officer of the guard, called on then Private Hoffman, as one of the relief to post him at the Philippa bridge. But he being unwell begged to be excused from duty, but Capt. S. declined by saying that his time would be very short, as the troops were under marching orders to move at five, and it was then nearly four o'clock and posting a relief guard only a matter of mere form.

Soon after reaching the post assigned him and before the officer of the guard had gone out of sight on his round the enemy's cannon opened on the hills just beyond. The Major said his first impulse was to bristle up and show fight, as he was somehow under the impression that was what people went to war for and had about resolved to stand until ordered away, let the consequence be what it would. But he happened to remember that war was a new business to him and as there was a veteran near him, his model soldier, he would just turn around and see how he was doing.

"The valiant captain was heeling it up the street, calling out at every jump, 'Pocahontas Rescuers fall in, Pocahontas Rescuers fall in! Shovel, boys, shovel.'"

Thereupon the Major, though not a Pocahontas Rescuer, fell in and pursued his model soldier towards Beverly as rapidly as his heels and feeble health would allow. It was now growing late and nearly time for retiring.

Mrs. Lizzie Hull, the widowed matron of the home, now came into the parlor, and at her request the Rev. Captain Miller took his place at the center table, whereon was placed the elegantly bound family Bible. From this he read that beautiful as well as impressive chapter of Hebrews, beginning, "Wherefore, seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses let us lay aside every weight and the sin that doth so easily beset us and let us run with patience the race that is set before us. Looking unto Jesus, the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him, endured the cross, despising the shame and is set down at the right hand of the throne of God."

Captain Miller read the entire chapter, Hebrews 12th, in his own inimitable manner. He had a way of reading Scripture that was in itself a luminous setting forth of the sacred writer's meaning, as many of those who ever heard may readily recall. At that particular time when so much gloom darkened the prospects of our Confederacy as soon after the series of reverses which culminated at Fort Donelson, how consoling it was to hear the words, "whom the Lord loves he chasteneth." No one present was better prepared to appreciate the sweetness of the words than Mrs. Hull herself. November previously her husband, Capt. F. H. Hull, came home from camp stricken by fatal illness and died, leaving her with four children of tender age and the care of an orphaned niece to meet the vicissitudes of that sad and eventful beginning of the sorrows of a war well-nigh unparalleled in modern history.

As they were read at that hour of prayer, such words as these seem to have "come mended" from the reader's tongue. "Now no chastening for the present seemeth to be joyous but grievous; nevertheless, afterward it yieldeth the peaceable fruits of righteousness unto them which are exercised thereby."

In the prayer that followed our leader called upon the Lord Jehovah as He who maketh the outgoing of the morning and the evening to rejoice and invoked His love and care upon the ones far away, upon the brigade in camp near at hand, whose blazing camp fires illumined the window near which he was kneeling and upon each and every one in the circle around him.

If all felt as the writer felt, and I have no reason for thinking otherwise, all hearts were touched and all realized that it was indeed a good thing to give thanks unto the Lord and to sing praises unto His name, who is the Most High. To show forth His loving kindness in the morning, and His faithfulness every night.

In recalling that war time sociable as I write these concluding words, that so far as I am advised that of the adults only two now survive, piano performer and the writer, and of the fatherless children that were about their widowed mother but two, Edgar and Felix, whose homes are in the remote West.

REV. W. T. PRICE.

## WASHINGTON ADVERTISEMENT OF KANAWHA AND OHIO VALLEY LANDS, AUGUST 20, 1773.

This advertisement was taken from a copy of the Maryland *Journal* and the Baltimore *Advertiser*, dated August 20, 1773.—By Dr. J. L. Miller, Ashland, Ky.

Mount Vernon in Virginia, July 15, 1773.

The Subscriber having obtained patents for upwards of TWENTY THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND on the Ohio and Great Kanawha (Ten Thousand of which are situated on the banks of the first mentioned river, between the mouths of the two Kanawhas, and the remainder on the Great Kanawha, or New River, from the mouth, or near it, upwards, in one continued survey), proposes to divide the same into any sized tenements that may be desired, and lease them upon moderate terms, allowing a reasonable number of years' rent free, provided, within the space of two years from next October, three acres for every fifty contained in each lot, and proportionably for a lesser quantity, shall be cleared, fenced, and tilled; and that, by or before the time limited for the commencement of the first rent, five acres for every hundred, and proportionably, as above, shall be enclosed and laid down in good grass for meadow; and, moreover, that at least fifty good fruit trees for every like quantity of land shall be planted on the premises. Any persons inclinable to settle on these lands may be more fully informed of the terms by applying to the subscriber, near Alexandria, or in his absence to Mr. LUND WASHINGTON; and would do well in communicating their intentions before the 1st of October next, in order that a sufficient number of lots may be laid off to answer the demand.

As these lands are among the first which have been surveyed in the part of the country they lie in, it is almost needless to premise that none can exceed them in luxuriance of soil, or convenience of situation, all of them lying upon the banks either of the Ohio or Kanawha, and abounding with fine fish and wild fowl of various kinds, as also in most excellent meadows, many of which (by the bountiful hand of nature, are, in their present state, almost fit for the scythe. From every part of these lands water carriage is now had to Fort Pitt, by an easy communication; and from Fort Pitt up the Monongahela, to Redstone, vessels of convenient burthen may and do pass continually;

from whence, by means of Cheat river, and other navigable branches of the Monongahela, is thought he portage to the Potowmack may, and will, be reduced within the compass of a few miles, to the great ease and convenience of the settlers in transporting the produce of their lands to market. To which may be added that as patents have now actually passed the seals for the several tracts here offered to be leased, settlers on them may cultivate and enjoy the lands in peace and safety, notwithstanding the unsettled counsels respecting a new colony on the Ohio; and as no rent money is to be paid for these lands, and quitrent of shillings sterling a hundred, demandable some years hence only, it is highly presumable that they will always be held upon a more desirable footing than where both these are laid on with a very heavy hand. And it may not be amiss further to observe that if the scheme for establishing a new government on the Ohio, in the manner talked of, should ever be effected, these must be among the most desirable and valuable lands in it, not only on account of the goodness of the soil, and the other advantages above enumerated, but from their conti nuity from the seat of government, which more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

---

## ANECDOTES OF WASHINGTON.

A few years before the Revolutionary War, Washington and his intimate friend and physician, Dr. Craik, made a voyage down the Ohio river from Pittsburg to the Great Kanawha, some three hundred miles below; and then up the Kanawha far enough to observe the beauty of its valley and the fertility of its bottom lands. He afterwards secured for himself and his medical friend several valuable tracts of these low grounds. When the party was ready to return up the Ohio, they found the river so swollen by late rains and rising so rapidly as to make their upward passage very difficult. Their pirogue or large canoe was too weakly manned to stem the swift current of the open river with oars, and near the shore the way was obstructed by the bodies and branches of trees, now partly submerged by the high water. As the river continued to rise their progress became slower

and more laborious until they were hardly able to make more than three or four miles a day. Dr. Craik became so disheartened toward the last that he exclaimed: "Oh, Colonel Washington, we shall never get home!" The colonel, who had all the time been as calm and cheerful as usual, replied: "Don't get discouraged, Doctor, you see we are still getting along and if we can gain only one mile a day you know one shall reach home at last."

This was the commander who, through a seven years' war, though sometimes worsted and compelled to retreat, could never be conquered nor discouraged.

### ANOTHER ONE NEARER HOME.

During the long war of the Revolution Washington hardly ever left the army long enough to pay even a transient visit to his estate at Mount Vernon. One of such visits was on his march from New York to Yorktown to besiege Cornwallis, and then his home lay on his way and he gave it a passing call. Consequently during his long absence changes had taken place in the neighborhood, of which he knew nothing.

After the war was over he moved to Mount Vernon, expecting to spend the rest of his days as a farmer.

Shortly after his return he had occasion to go to a place in the country some miles beyond the limits of his own estate. He remembered an unfrequented private road leading directly to this place and much shorter than the public highway. Taking this near road, with his faithful servant William, he came unexpectedly to a new rail fence built across the road in the woods. Seeing no practicable way of going around the fence, he took the liberty usual in the country, of having the fence laid down, that he might follow the old route, taking care that it should be laid up again.

Proceeding through the woods, within the enclosure, he presently came to a farm house, now occupied by a man who had never seen Washington and who could not guess who the intruder, dressed in citizen's clothes, might be. He seems to have been annoyed by persons passing through his outer fences and to have resolved to put a stop to such trespasing upon his premises. When he saw the stranger coming through the lane towards his house he ran in and, seizing

his loaded gun, came to the gate and, calling to the stranger as he rode up, ordered him peremptorily to return by the way he had come. Washington calmly stated the case, telling the farmer that he was not aware of the road having been crossed by a fence until he arrived at the place, and that he passed through because he saw no other way of reaching his destination in time for the business on which he was going. "I hope," said he, "as I have not trespassed intentionally, you will let me pass this time." "No," said the farmer, "you must go back straight way. I guess you are one of the big bugs and I won't be imposed on by you or anybody else, so turn about and go or I will shoot you." This was a threat of such daring insolence that the military spirit of Washington was aroused. Knowing how to manage such an antagonist without harm to either party, he told his servant to come near and, drawing a pistol from his holster and cocking it, said: "Here, William, take this pistol and hold it ready and when he shoots me, do you shoot him." And turning to the farmer, said: "Now, sir, I have meant you no harm and will do you none if you will let me go in peace, but go on *I will*, and my servant knows how to shoot as well as you. Good morning, sir." And he rode on. This was a turn that the farmer was not prepared for, and he wondered who this resolute stranger might be and he asked the servant. William answered that it was General Washington. "General Washington!" exclaimed the man, throwing down his gun, "and I threatened to shoot him! Hello, General Washington, I beg your pardon! I beg your pardon! Go where you please, do what you please; I would not hurt you for all the world."

Upon the surrender at Yorktown one darkey said to another, that Cornwallis was Cornwallis no more. "What is he, den?" "Why, he's only Cob-Wallis now, 'cause General Washington done shelled him off."

(The above anecdotes were written by Dr. Henry Ruffner many years ago and have never heretofore been published)

---

"Historic Blennerhassett Island Home," is the title of a pamphlet written by Alvaro F. Gibbons, A. M., of Parkersburg, in 1899, and illustrated with many interesting pictures.

It gives the biography of Blennerhassett, and also of Burr, a description of the island and the title thereto; the Burr expedition, and the trial of Burr at Richmond, etc.

The portraits of Blennerhassett and his wife, of Burr and his daughter, views of the Island, of the mansion, etc.

The book is full of interesting facts, much that is not generally known to the public. It should be in more permanent form.

W. S. L.

---

## INTO THE YUKON."

BY HON. W. S. EDWARDS.

This book was not written with intention to publish the same, but after his return home he was induced to gather together his letters and with some of his snap-shots, publish them in book form, which was done by Robt. Clarke & Co., Cincinnati, 1904.

It contains his account of what he saw and heard, from the time he left home, until his return, going through the Great Lakes, on the Canadian Pacific, the Pacific Coast, to Skagway, "into the Yukon," and his return by way of California, Salt Lake City, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis and Cincinnati, which trip was made in seventy days, in the summer and fall of 1903.

It is an interesting book and, with the pictures given, we preferred to take his account than to take his trip.

There will be some who will differ with him in some of his conclusions in respect to many things of which he has written; for instance, his comparison and estimates of Colorado and California. We have heard some visitors intimate that if they owned it they would "rent out" California and Mr. Edwards reports it the garden spot of the world. We think that neither of those States have the foliage and the grass that we have in West Virginia. Read it, by all means.

"Entered May 19, 1903, at Charleston, West Virginia, as Second Class matter, under Act of Congress of July 16, 1894."

Vol. 5. APRIL, 1905. No. 2.

# The West Virginia Historical Magazine

## Quarterly.

CHARLESTON, W. VA.

Published by the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

Thos. L. Brown, President.

W. S. LAIDLEY, Editor.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, per year, - - - - - - - - - $1.00
SINGLE COPIES, - - - - - - - - - - .25
For Advertising, enquire of the Editor.

THE TRIBUNE PRINTING COMPANY,
CHARLESTON, W. VA.

CONTENTS FOR APRIL, 1905.

By Way of Explanation.....*Editor.*
The Morris Family, Pioneers of Kanawha Valley..*By W. S. Laidley.* 65
Point Pleasant .....*By Delia A. McCullock.* 92
The Henderson Family.....*By Dr. J. L. Miller.*
Striblings and Herefords .....*By Ellen S. Neale.*
Col. John Stuart of Greenbrier.....*By Margaret Lynn Price.*
Fincastle .....*By Eva G. Moloney.*
The Prices of Greenbrier.....*By Eva G. Moloney.*
Eva Grant Moloney .....*Editor.*
Dr. Ley and Fredk. Conrad.....*By Anne Mayll Fauntleroy.*
Hunter Family .....*By A. M. Fauntleroy.*
Engle Family of Shenandoah Valley.....*By J. M. Engle.*
Wars between France and England.....
Who was Mrs. Geo. Clendennin?.....*By Maria E. Martin.*
Contents of Back Numbers.....

# BY WAY OF EXPLANATION.

*To the Members of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society and to the Readers of its Magazine:*

At the last session of the Legislature, there was established a "Bureau of History and Archives," which is placed under the control of the Board of Public Works of the State, and to this Bureau there was given an appropriation of more than the usual amount, and thus this Bureau is made a State institution.

The West Virginia Historical Society was left with no appropriation. To the Executive Board of the Historical Society, the situation then presented for its consideration was what shall we do with the Library, Museum and Magazine? The Bureau had funds and the Legislative endorsement, while the Historical Society had neither rooms, nor the ability to keep open its Library and Museum to the Public, much less to publish its magazine.

Both of these organizations were for the same object and purpose, the former managed by a large number of citizens who felt an interest in the subject, and the Bureau made for State control only.

Under the circumstances, it was deemed best, if not a necessity, that the Historical Society should transfer its holdings to the Bureau, and to that end arrangements have been made.

Whether the Bureau will continue the publication of the West Virginia Historical Magazine, under this or any other name, we are not prepared to state, but will be determined later.

It is presumed that the Board of Public Works will publish some Historical papers, and with a new editor, well furnished with plenty of time and funds, there will be given to the public an improved paper.

Heretofore the publication of the Magazine has been the work of an amateur at leisure moments, without funds to aid in the work, while hereafter the same work will be that of a well paid professional, and State officer. We feel justified in promising a more readable Historical work.

To those who have heretofore read our magazine with patience and forbearance, and to those especially who have aided us with their free contributions, we return our grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks.

# The West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.

## THE WILLIAM MORRIS FAMILY.

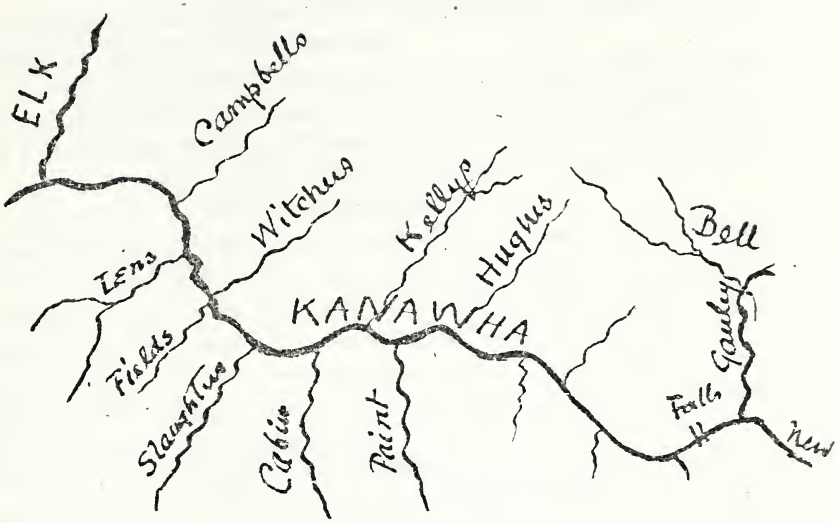
### PIONEERS OF KANAWHA VALLEY.

By W. S. Laidley.

It has been conceded by all persons that pretend to know anything of the history of this Valley that William Morris and his family were the first white people that made a permanent settlement in the Kanawha Valley, and that they arrived here in the spring of 1774, or the fall of 1773, the exact date not now being known. He came from Culpepper county, Virginia, but whether he came directly or stopped on the route, is uncertain.

Before the arrival of William Morris, there had been an attempt made by one Walter Kelly to make a settlement on the Kanawha river, at the mouth of Kelly's creek, and some small improvement made, but Kelly was killed by the Indians, and when William Morris arrived, there was no white man in the valley and no settlement whatever.

We append hereto a diagram of the river, showing the streams from the junction of the New and Gauley rivers, along the Kanawha river, down to the mouth of Elk river. These streams have since acquired their names and are given, as they are now known.




KANAWHA AND NEW RIVER, WITH TRIBUTARIES.

William Morris, when a boy about twelve years old, was about the Scotch-yards in London, which place was a police headquarters, and near the Thames, and out of curiosity he went aboard of a vessel, and while the boy was aboard and looking about, the ship left her mooring and he found himself on the way to America. After he arrived at Philadelphia, he found that the vessel would not return to England for some months, and the owner of the vessel took the boy to his own home and there he was cared for and given an opportunity to show the spirit that was in him. The merchant was so pleased with young William Morris, that he wrote to the boy's father for permission to retain him, and William remained until he was grown and afterwards. He then went to Virginia.

He married Miss Elizabeth Stips, in Orange County. Whether he lived in Orange, and after the organization of Culpepper, found himself in the new county or whether he made a removal, we know not.

When William Morris reached the Kanawha Valley, he made his settlement at the mouth of Kellys creek, on the spot where Walter Kelly had attempted to make his home.

The family of William Morris was of such number and strength that an ordinary Indian party was not willing to make an attack

upon them, and the Morrises made arrangements to remain and if necessary to fight it out on these lines.

They were on the ground when General Andrew Lewis with his little army marched from Lewisburg to the mouth of the Kanawha, or from Camp Union to Point Pleasant, which was in the fall of 1774. The sons of William Morris, John and Henry, went into this army, and were at the battle of Point Pleasant.

Afterwards, as the children of Walter Kelly became of age, William Morris presented each with a horse, saddle and bridle, although said heirs had no title to the land and had no claim against Morris, but to satisfy them that he did not want to take from them any claim they might have had, without compensation, as Kelly had cleared a small patch and had tried to raise a crop and made some improvements thereon, he paid this compensation.

It seems that William Morris and family went to work immediately upon his arrival in this new country, and with his family made rapid progress in opening farms and building houses, and making preparations of defense against marauding parties of Indians, which for many years afterwards, were constantly prowling through the country.

Shadrach Harriman was the last white man killed in this part of the country, which was in 1794. This Morris settlement was in a wilderness. It was one hundred miles west of Lewisburg in the then county of Botetourt, afterwards Greenbrier, and about the same distance to the Ohio river, on which there were no settlements below Wheeling or Pittsburg.

In this wild wilderness of woods there were all sorts of animals: in the river there were fish, and plenty of wild fruits and nuts in the woods. There was no danger of starvation, and in one season they would have their corn and gardens to rely upon.

But for the great drawback, the savage Indians, the enterprise of making the settlement would have been made a pic-nic, but with this eternal danger, it was anything else but a frolic.

Imagine this small settlement, in the upper part of the valley, with no market, they had to depend upon themselves for everything.

They brought their guns and ammunition, their plows, hoes, axes, mattocks and all other tools they had. There were no markets and

no transportation, no stores nor mills nor factories. They must manufacture their own goods or wear buckskin, and it was a long ways east to go for powder, and nothing to the west could be had.

There were not many other settlers that came until in 1788 when the Clendenins came and made their settlement at the mouth of Elk river. And when the county of Kanawha was organized in 1789, it was said there were but thirteen voters in the county, but there were 118 residents of said county, in the year 1792.

William Morris was now an old man, and in 1792 he made his will and in January, 1793, it was admitted to probate, which was the first will recorded in the new county and it will be found in deed book A, page 30.

His age is not known, but from the best information we have, he was at least seventy years old and probably older.

The will of William Morris disposed of his real estate and mentions the names of his ten children. He evidently had fears that his wife might wish "to engage herself in the bonds of wedlock" and he provided that in such event, that the property he had given to her should revert to his estate. She was not satisfied with the provision that he had made for her by his will, for the record of the Court shows that "she came into Court and broke the said will." She preferred to take her dower provided by law, rather than accept the provisions of the will made for her.

She afterwards married a young Irishman by the name of Thompson, but she did not long survive her first husband.

Leonard and John, the sons of William Morris, were the executors of said will, and the witnesses thereto were Jacob Skiles, John Cammel, William Morris, Jr., John Jones and Franky Jones.

John Jones and Levi Morris were on the bond of the executors, in the penalty of one thousand pounds. Jacob Casdorph, John Moss, and John Cammel appraised his personal estate, which was three hundred and sixty pounds. There were Dudley, Jim, Deriah, Sally and a girl, slaves of deceased.

From 1774 to 1792-3, William Morris resided in the Kanawha Valley with his family. He had a wife and ten children when he arrived, eight sons and two daughters, probably each of his sons had a wife with some children, and they came with some horses and

other stock through a wilderness where there was no road, and settled down to hew out of the woods a home for themselves and their posterity.

They were English and they were Baptists, and they had a little church near the mouth of Kellys creek, close to the spot where the little brick Methodist church now stands, and we hear that the records of this church are with some of the descendants to this day.

They were all moral men and many of them religious men. They lived for years surrounded by dangers that might at any hour destroy their lives. They saw a civil government established, and a town spring up near to their homes.

He lived through the Indian wars, through the war for Independence, saw the government of the United States inaugurated as well as that of the county of Kanawha and the town of Charlestown. Then the old Patriarch William, the Pioneer of this Valley, found that he must go to another world, and he made his last will and he died and was buried, somewhere, no one knows where.

In the history of Kanawha county by Gov. G. W. Atkinson, he did not attempt to give the genealogy of this family and said it could not be done, and still insists it can not be done, owing to the great number of them, the repetition of the names and their inter-marriages, the want of family records, and the absence of monuments, &c.

We shall not raise any issue on this allegation, but will give such as we can, in the best way that we can, and we know of no one that can contradict the same.

The children of William Morris, the Pioneer, are as follows:

A. William Morris, Jr., known as "Major Billy".
B. Henry Morris.
C. Leonard Morris.
D. Joshua Morris.
E. John Morris.
F. Carlos or Carrol Morris.
G. Levi Morris.
H. Benjamin Morris.
I. Elizabeth Morris.
J. Franky Morris.

These are given by the will of the old pioneer, to which we have referred.

(A)

MAJOR WILLIAM MORRIS.

This was the eldest son of the old Pioneer. He was born December 17, 1746. Whether in Orange or Culpepper or some other county, is not definitely known.

Catherine Carroll was born March 15, 1751, somewhere in Maryland, and they were married May 10, 1768.

When and how this family learned of the Kanawha valley and caught the western fever of emigration, has not been learned. In 1769 the western limit of civilization was in the country now called Greenbrier, and the inhabitants were not numerous. There may have been some hunters or explorers that had visited this part of the world, but there are no particulars of their reports.

This son came with his father, and with his own wife and children, He seems to have made his home at the mouth of Kellys creek, and it is supposed that when his father became old, this son took the care of the farm from his father.

He seems to have been engaged in making his home and farm comfortable, and especially engaged in searching out the country for good tracts of land, and he became possessed of many large tracts of choice lands.

When the new county of Kanawha was formed, he was one of its Justices, and he was also one of the trustees appointed for the town of Charlestown and Point Pleasant, when said town was afterwards established.

There was no more important person in the settlement than he, who was known in later life, as Major William Morris, to distinguish him from the many bearing the same name.

He was in the Legislature from this county in 1792, 1793, 1794, 1796, 1797, 1798, 1800.

He was sheriff in 1801.

In an old family Bible, in which is written "The property of Will Morris, June 2, 1796," we find the following:

"Aug. 19, 1794, William Morris and Catherine Morris, his wife, "were taken in the Baptist church and on the 20th she was bap-"tized."

This book became the property of John Morris, says: "John Mor-"ris, this his book, Apl 2, 1816." Afterwards we find the endorsement, "Catherine Morris, the owner of this book, died Sept. 3, 1823. Signed, "John Hansford, Sr., 1824."

This book was also the property of John Hansford, Sr., and in 1854 it belonged to Felix G. Hansford, and now is in the hands of Bradford Noyes Hansford. The book was printed in 1791, by Isaiah Thomas in Mass.

It also appears in this Bible that William Morris was born December 17, 1746, and Catherine Morris was born March 15, 1751, and that Catherine died September 3, 1823.

The children of Major William and Catherine Morris were:

1. Jane—born Nov. 3, 1770; mar. Maj. John Hansford.
2. Gabriel—born Dec. 27, 1772.
3. William—born Dec. 16, 1775, mar. Polly Barnes.
4. Catherine—born Jan. 13, 1778; mar. Chas. Venable.
5. Carroll—born Nov. 2, 1779.
6. John—born Aug. 24, 1783.
7. Cynthia—born Jan. 5, 1792; mar. Isaac Noyes.

OF CATHERINE CARROLL.

In our Oct., 1904, Mag., it is said that Stephen Teays married Mary Carroll, and that she came to the Kanawha on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Catherine Morris. And it is tradition that the Carrolls, whose ancestors were Catherines, owned land where the city of Washington was afterwards located. If this is correct then they were descendants of Daniel Carroll of Maryland, who owned a farm where Washington now is.

Mrs. Morris was a woman of more than ordinary attainments, and was highly respected by all who knew her. She outlived her husband about twenty years, and by her will she left her estate to her daughters Mrs. Jane Hansford, Mrs. Catherin Venable, and Mrs. Cynthia Noyes.

The Morris family secured a large estate in land and there were patents issued to them in Botetourt, Greenbrier and Kanawha, and other counties; and Major William was the owner of most of these lands.

In the early days, the accumulation of a large personal estate was unusual if not an impossibility. There was not much money, and tobacco was made a legal tender. This was neither a safe nor a convenient investment for pioneers, so far from market.

The will of Major William Morris was recorded in April, 1803, and he left a large estate in land and six negroes

We will close our remarks on this member of the Morris family by publishing an account of him and of the valley, which we find in the Southern Literary Messenger of 1856, written by Dr. Henry Ruffner, who had lived in this county and knew the people thereof.

### BILLY MORRIS.

There was a Presbyterian minister who made a visit at an early day to the Kanawha Valley, who was known as "Little Bobby Willson," and who passed safely through the wilderness of Sewall and Gauley mountains, and on a Saturday evening arrived at the first inn that he found in the Kanawha Valley, old Billy Morris's.

Old Billy Morris, as everybody called him, because he had a son called young Billy, was one of the seven brothers who were among the first settlers in the country. They were a family of large, brave and worthy men and all, except old Billy, hunters, while hunting was the deep occupation of the country, but quiet and industrous farmers, after they had farms large enough to yield them substance.

Old Billy differed from his brothers both in body and in mind. They were tall and spare made; he was less tall and corpulent. They were not, but he was remarkable for energy and strength of character. He was born to command, as much so as Nopoleon Bonaparte, though in an humble sphere.

All the poor men and the ordinary men around him for miles, fell naturally, so it seems, under his authority. He ordered and they obeyed. He reprimanded, often severely, and they submitted, nearly always humbly. He made them fear him, though he had no power over them but the moral power of a strong mind. He made them love him also with a sort of filial affection, though neither they nor any one else could tell why, for he was often gruff in speech, overbearing in manner, and when he exercised kindness towards his neighbor, he did it often more as a master than as a friend. But then,

when he chose he had a masterly way of showing kindness, making the recipient feel more grateful than if they had secured the same favor from another man. In truth, he had a strong heart with an imperious will, and loved and hated with a power which was always felt by those around him. To his children he was very kind and to his neighbors, who did not oppose him, or offend his prejudices, he was a good neighbor, a remarkably good neighbor.

He had sagacity in matters of business, while others hunted bears, he acquired choice lands, and improved his farm, erected mills, and built flat boats for families emigrating to Kentucky, by which means he became the wealthiest man among the primitive settlers in the Kanawha valley.

Yet the man was not on educated man.

But he gave his children, especially his sons, a liberal education. It may be supposed that such a man was bigoted in his opinions and full of prejudices. Strong minded, self-relying men, not liberalized by education, always are. As he was not disposed to tolerate opposition to his will, neither would he regard those with favor who differed from him in religion or politics.

He was a Baptist, wholly and exclusively. He knew little of other religious denominations, and had imbibed unfavorable opinions of them. He seems to have some how gotten a particular dislike to the Presbyterians, which was rather unfortunate at first for our Little Bobby Wilson, though in the end, it was not.

It being Saturday evening when he arrived, Mr. Wilson was properly concerned to discern how he might spend the next day in a Christian manner, and whether providentially a way might be opened for him to do a little good among these heathenish, whiskey-drinking, bear hunting barbarians of Kanawha, for such was the character he had heard of them. When Little Bobby saw what a corpulent backwoodsman he had for his host, how loudly and authoritatively he spoke to those around him, how rough were his manners and how dogmatical his conversation, he was almost afraid to say a word to him about religious worship. But in the course of the evening he found that Morris was himself a member of the Baptist church, and that his rudeness of manner proceeded not from ungodliness but from early associations with rude and ignorant backwoodsmen. Therefore, he

ventured before going to bed to inquire if there was to be any preaching in the neighborhood to-morrow. "No," said his host, "None nearer than Elk." "How far is that, Mr. Morris?" "Eighteen miles." Mr. Wilson then said, "Well, Mr. Morris, as I am a preacher of the Gospel, and do not wish to travel or to be idle on the Sabbath day, would it be convenient and agreeable to have preaching appointed for me in this neighborhood? I suppose that a small congregation could be collected?"

"What profession are you of?"

"I am a Presbyterian."

"A Presbyterian are you! then you can't preach about here. We are "all Baptists, and have not much opinion about your sort o' peo- "ple."

This settled the question. Mr. Wilson left early next morning, and went to the little village of Charleston, just above Elk ferry, where he found a Mr. Johnson, a Baptist, preaching out under the trees, and Mr. Wilson was pressed by Mr. Johnson to preach, which he did to the great satisfaction of his rural congregation, and the next day he preached again in the Court House.

Mr. William Morris and George Alderson, were the first delegates from Kanawha county to the General Assembly of Virginia. Both were able men in their way, but rather uncouth legislators by reason of their ignorance of public affairs, and of the usages of polite society. They both attracted notice by their backwood garb and manners, and Alderson, also by his stammering tongue, which had often to make three or four trials at a word.

*Jane Morris* (A—1) was born Nov. 3, 1770, and became the wife of Maj. John Hansford in 1787, and it has been said they were married in Lewisburg.

She was the oldest child of Major William Morris, and a sketch of the Hansford family was published in our Jan., 1904, magazine.

She came with her father when she was but four years old and rode in front of him on the horse and before she reached the end of her journey they were attacked by an Indian.

She lived near her father until in 1798, when her husband built on the opposite side of the river below Paint creek. Major Hansford

was in the House of Delegates from Kanawha from 1811 to 1818, both inclusive.

She was an invalid for many of her last days, and she died on August 12, 1854.

She had twelve children, one of whom was a girl, and she, Sarah Hansford, born in 1792, married a William Morris, whose children were Fenton, Joshua and John.

Her sons were Herman, William, Morris, Felix G., John, Carroll, Charles, Alva, Gallatin and Melton.

For further particulars of the Hansfords, see said January, 1904, magazine.

Of Gabriel Morris (A—2) we can give no information.

*William Morris* (A—3) the third of the name, was born Dec. 16, 1775, and his wife was Polly Barns, who was the daughter of Joseph Barns of Shepherdstown, and her mother was the sister of James Ramsey, the inventor of the steamboat. See our magazine for July, 1903, for the family of Ramseys.

After the death of her husband she married Edward Hughes—see July, 1904, magazine.

This Billy Morris invented the "Slips or Jars," a simple tool which made deep well boring possible, and that the great utility of the invention entitled him to be ranked among the inventors, and as a great public benefactor.

The children of this family were:

1. Joseph Barns Morris; mar. Sally Hughes.
2. Catherine Morris; mar. Morris Hansford.
3. Roxie Morris; mar. Joel Alexander.
4. Janette Morris; never married.
5. Cynthia Morris; mar. Wm. White.
6. William, the IV; mar. Julia Mitchell.
7. Maria Morris; mar. Norborn Thomas.
8. Thomas Morris.

Catherine Morris, who married Morris Hansford had four children: William, Franklin, Monroe, and Emeline.

Roxie Morris, who married Joel Alexander, had a large family, whose names are unknown.

Janette Morris never married, and lived with her sister, Catherine Hansford. She lived to be 80 years of age, and danced with the children and never grew old.

*Catherine Morris*, (A—4), born January 13, 1778, and married Charles Venable in 1800. He was one of the first to emancipate his slaves. They left no children, but their home was one where the young people delighted to assemble and where they were always found.

We have by tradition an incident of her that gives some insight to her character, while she was a young lady, and at home, there was an entertainment of some kind to be given, and to which she was invited, to take place at the house of a relative on the opposite side of the river, and it so happened that at the house there were none of the family that were going, neither were there any one who was known to her to be going; neither was a boat on her side of the river known to her, and it looked as if she would have to remain at home. She did not like this situation and she wanted to go and she determined that she would go. She prepared the clothes she desired to wear, and after dark took them under her arm and went to the river. She placed the clothes in a sugar trough she hauled to the river and shoving the little boat ahead of her, she swam the river, dressed herself in the dry clothes, and proceeded to the house and enjoyed the pleasure of the evening's entertainment as if nothing unusual had taken place. She was heard to say that she had done so often. She lived not far from Charleston, on the South Side, now in the lower part of Kanawha City, in a large brick farm house. She had no children.

Carroll Morris, son of Major William (A—5)
We know not whom he married. His children were:
Maria Morris; married John Hansford.
Letitia Morris: married ————. Whittaker.
Parthenia Morris; married ————.
Catherine Morris; married Dr. Sutherland.
Michael and Carroll, Jr.

Carroll Morris lost his life in attempting to swim acoss the Kanawha, just below Upper Creek Shoals.

*John Morris*—(A—6), born Aug. 24, 1783. His wife was Polly Duke.

He sold his place to Aaron Stockton and removed to Missouri. He had a son, Granville Morris, who was killed in the Black Hawk war.

When John determined to go further west, he went to work to build a boat, into which he took his family, negroes, wagons, tools and some cattle, &c.

The entire Baptist congregation assembled at the river and a prayer was offered for his safe journey and he launched his boat and left the Kanawha valley.

*Cynthia Morris* (A—7), was born Jan. 5, 1792. She married Isaac Noyes, who came from some of the northern states, and become one of the leading merchants and salt manufacturers of this county. For some time he lived on a farm, which is now included in Kanawha City, and was the adjoining farm of Chas. Venable.

This couple lived to be very old and were known and respected by the people of Charleston.

They were the ancestors of the Noyes and Smiths and Rands, Arnolds and Rubys, who compose a large part of the inhabitants of Charleston.

Col. Benjamin H. Smith, and his son, Maj. Isaac N. Smith, and his son, Harrison Brooks Smith, were all lawyers of prominence, and the latter is yet so engaged.

To write of Col. Smith would require a large volume, and the space will not permit to go further into the later families.

## HENRY MORRIS.—B.

He was the second son of William Morris, Sr.

He married Mary Bird of Bath County, Va.

She was, with her sister, captured by the Indians and taken to Chillicothe and for seven years kept there, until she was sixteen years

of age. When she and her sister were departing for their home, an Indian child cried for her sister. They retained the sister, and she was never heard of again.

Henry built his cabin on Peters creek of Gauley river, in 1791, and his only neighbors were Conrad Young and Edward McClung.

Henry and Mary had eight children; seven girls and one son. They were Leah, Catherine, Margaret, Polly, and Betsy. There were two other girls, whose names we can not give.

The only son was John Morris.

The incident of the murder of two children of Henry Morris is given as follows:—There were two Indians and two white men, said to be Simon Gerty and Saul Carpenter, who went near to Henry Morris' house on Peters creek, and while Margaret, aged 14, and Betsy, 11, were going to drive in the cows, when the Indians attempted to capture them; Margaret tripped on a vine while running, and was caught and scalped, and died soon after her father found her.

Betsy also endeavored to make her escape, but in getting over a fence, her dress, of home-made linsey, caught on a splinter on the rail, and held her until the Indians came up and she was likewise scalped and killed, and was found by her father with her dress still fastened on the rail in the fence. This was in 1792. The children were taken by the father, wrapped in a blanket and placed in a box and buried together in one grave, and the family went to the Fort on the Kanawha.

Henry Morris then and there swore eternal vengeance on all Indians. His neighbor, Conrad Young, had several sons, and each had a gun, while Morris had but one gun, and the Indians were supposed to have been watching a path that lead to the two houses, but they were not seen any more by the neighbors.

Henry was a large, stout, healthy man, and had no fear of anything and when aroused was a desperate one. He determined to kill every Indian that he could find, and it was not long afterwards that he heard of one being in the neighborhood and he took his gun and started to find him, and followed him up Elk river and killed him early in the morning, the particulars of which are published in the Magazine for January, 1904, page 52.

And as long as Henry Morris lived, he never recognized any Indian

as a friendly one, and if there were friendly Indians in the neighborhood, they had to keep the information from Henry, and get them out of the way before he learned thereof, for he could not be persuaded to treat them other than as sworn enemies.

Henry Morris was at the battle of Point Pleasant, and was with the men that went around on Crooked creek to attack the Indians on the flank and rear.

He was an athlete and no man could cope with him in any game, where strength, skill and endurance were required, such as running, jumping and wrestling.

He cleared out a good farm on Peters creek, and there he raised his family.

One of his girls married William Bird, of Bath County. They settled on the Twenty Mile of Gauley, but afterwards settled on Sycamore, where they remained all their lives. Another daughter married Jesse James, of Bath County. They settled on Otter creek, where they had a good farm. After their children grew up, Jesse moved on to Elk river, not far above Charleston, and remained there all their lives. One of the James girls married Arch Price, who lived on Elk river.

Another daughter of Henry married one of the sons of his neighbor, Conrad Young.

Henry Morris remained on his Peters creek farm until his death in 1824.

John Morris, the only son of Henry, married Jane Brown in 1807, and they had seven sons and five daughters, viz: Henry, Leonard, Thomas, Ryan, John, and Silas. The girls were, Mary, Mattie, Jane, Margaret and Sarah. Of these boys Silas is the only remaining one, and he lives in Missouri. Mattie married W. B. Summers, and lived on Peters creek until her death in 1903. Jane married Rev. A. N. Rippetoe and she died in 1904, at the Cross Lanes. Thomas Morris married Leah Ellis, and their oldest son was John Silas Morris, and one of the sons of John Silas was Alfred N. Morris, who was born in 1875; he was baptized and joined the Jordan Light Baptist church in 1894; licensed to preach in 1897; married Virginia Belle Given in 1899, and was ordained a minister in 1899.

Rev. A. N. Morris, of Anstead, Fayette County, was in possession

of much of information concerning the Morris family of late date, and the same can be secured through him.

Henry Morris secured a Patent for 600 acres of land on Peters creek in 1793.

There was a grand-son of Henry Morris, who lived at Summersville, Nicholas County, and he had a sweetheart on the Kanawha. He would leave home after dinner and go down Peters creek, up Bell creek, over Little Gauley mountain, down Hughes creek to the Kanawha, swim the Kanawha, march to Henry Jones', where he found her, and afterwards married her. She was a grand-daughter of Franky Morris Jones, a sister of Henry Morris. Some one in speaking of Henry Morris, said that he was a physical giant, an athlete and dare-devil. That he was as fearless as he was powerful and as determined as fearless.

## LEONARD MORRIS.—(C.)

Leonard was the third son of William Morris, Sr.

It has been said that he was the original first settler, but as far as is known, he came with the others. This statement probably grew out of the fact that he was one of the first Justices, and attended the County Courts and was probably more and better known to the visitors than the others. In a controversy between the claimants of the Burning Spring 250 acre tract, patented to Gen. G. Washington and Lewis, it has been said that he was one of the witnesses who testified that he saw, in 1775, the surveyors making the survey of this tract. There is nothing in the file of the papers to show this, and we give it as tradition. It is more than probably true.

He was in 1798 the sheriff of this county.

His home was at the mouth of Slaughters creek, and his neighbor was John Flynn, who was killed by the Indians on Cabin creek.

Dr. Hale writes that a son of John Flynn was captured and taken to Ohio and burned at the stake.

Lens creek perpetuates the name of Leonard Morris.

Leonard Morris married first Miss Price and afterwards, he married Margaret Likens.

The first set of children were:—

1. John—he went to Missouri and died prior to 1831.
2. Meredith—he went south and was never heard of.
3. Mary—married Lawrence Bryan in 1794.
4. Sarah—married Fleming Cobb in 1794.
5. Elizabeth—married Robert Lewis.
6. Leonard, Jr.—married Mary Austin in 1805.

The second set of children were:—

7. Charles—married Lucinda Crocket of Ky.
8. Nancy—married John D. Shrewsbury.
9. Parthenia—married J. B. Crocket.
10. Joshua—married daughter of Jonathan Jarrett.
11. Hiram—never married.
12. Peter—married daughter of Jonathan Jarrett.
13. Andrew—never married; died 1822 in Indiana.
14. Cynthia—married Samuel Hensley.
15. Madison—married Nancy Spurlong.
16. Dickinson—married Susan, daughter of Jas. Morris.

Hiram Cobb, a grand-son of Leonard's, like most of the Morris family, was hale and hearty and was proud of his strength. He made a bet of one gallon of peach brandy that he would come in a canoe from Point Pleasant to Charleston between suns, and he won the bet. Some incredulous person made the remark that he had secured the help of a negro man to help him through the Red-House shoals. Cobb heard of the remark and he proceeded to give the slanderer a threshing for his falsehood.

Charles Morris—(C—7), one of the sons of Leonard, was born in 1790 and died in 1861.

His wife was Lucinda Crocket, of Ky.

Their children were:—

1. Leonard—born in 1819; married Courtney Walker.
2. Hamilton—born in 1821.
3. Francis—died young.
4. Andrew—born in 1823; went to Texas; died in 1875.
5. Charles—born in 1827; married Miss Foster; died 1875.
6. Margaret—born in 1829; married —— Samuels, attorney.

7. Parthenia—born in 1831; married Thos. Swindler.
8. John—born in 1833; married Miss Abton.

Leonard Morris, born 1819, resides at Brownstown, and although he is eighty-six years of age, has the appearance of being only sixty.

He has been an active, busy man of business all his life, and remembers people and incidents of his early days, from whom we have learned much here given.

Hamilton Morris, brother of the above Leonard, was born in 1821, and resides in Charleston, and but for the fact that he has lost his eyesight, would be as active as ever. "Ham Morris," as he has been called, was elected Clerk of the County Court of Kanawha County, and was one of the most popular men in his county, and one of the most efficient and reliable clerks that ever filled the said office.

Long may they both live.

## JOSHUA MORRIS. (D.)

Joshua was the fourth son of William Morris, Sr.

He married Frances Simms of Virginia.

Their children were—

1. William Morris—lived at Gauley Bridge; married Sarah Hansford.
2. Edmund Morris.
3. Henry Morris.
4. Elizabeth Morris.
5. Lucy Morris.
6. Nancy Morris—married John Harriman.
7. Thomas Morris.
8. Mary Morris.
9. John Morris—born in 1794 in Culpepper County.

Joshua first settled in Teays Valley, but the Indians became troublesome and he removed back to the Virginia settlements, east of the Alleghenies, but he did not remain, but again came and settled on his lands on Mud river. William, his son, married Maria Hansford.

They lived near the Falls of Kanawha, and removed to Missouri. They had Fenton, Joshua, and John.

## JOSHUA MORRIS' WILL.

This will was dated July 31, 1824, and was recorded on the 13th Sept., 1824, in Will book No. 1, page 46 in Kanawha county. He directs his debts to be paid and the residue to go to her surviving children and children of deceased children, viz.: William, John, Edmund, Henry, Elizabeth and Lucy Chapman and Nancy Harriman, each, in equal parts, the estate being divided into nine parts, and the above named seven, and the children of Thomas, deceased, to have one-ninth, that is, Armstead, Geo. K., Malon Morris and and Frances Thompson and Polly, Kitty, Juliana, Cassandria, and Jennett Morris, children of Thomas, and children of daughter Mary Chapman, viz.: Joshua M. Chapman, Malon Chapman and Frances, Mary and Nancy Chapman. My beloved wife to have the profits of one third of his estate and Edmund and John Morris and Joshua M. Chapman to be his executors.

## JOHN MORRIS OF CABELL CO.—(D—9.)

The youngest son of Joshua Morris, was John Morris, who settled in Teays Valley, in the upper part of Cabell County.

As we stated that his father, Joshua Morris, found the Indians so badly disposed that he left this settlement and returned to Virginia, and there remained until peace was restored.

John was born in Culpepper County, Virginia, in 1794, and was brought with his father's family to Teays Valley, while quite young.

His first wife was Mary Everette, and their child was,

1. Eliza, who married William Love.

   The wife of John died, and he then Mary Kinard, in 1819, who was born in Culpepper Co.

   The children were:—

2. Charles K. Morris, who married Martha A. Kilgore.
3. Albert A. Morris, who died unmarried.
4. Joseph W. Morris, married Sarah A. Russell, he was a Capt. in C. S. A. and was killed at Frederick, Md.

5. Edna E. Morris, married Addison T. Buffington.
6. James R. Morris, married Helen M. Russell.
7. Mary S. Morris, married first Ira T. McConihay, and then John P. Sebrell.

John Morris was an extensive farmer, and stock raiser, and owned many slaves. His home was east of Milton. He was more than once elected to the Virginia Legislature, and was well known throughout Cabell and adjoining counties, as a man of wealth and influence.

When the civil war came on, he took his family to southwest Virginia, and while there he died in 1862, and his wife died after her return home in 1876. While he was absent, his house was burned by some of the Union Army and a great loss inflicted upon him and his family.

His son Charles K. Morris was also a farmer and stock raiser, and a man of influence in his county.

Joseph and James, both attended school at Marshall Academy, and they married sisters, who lived between the town of Guyandotte and the Academy, on the Ohio river. They were the daughters of John Russell, of whom more may be learned in our October, 1901, Magazine.

Joseph Morris died in the service of C. S. A.

James R. Morris, was also in the C. S. A., and is yet living to tell the tale; his residence is at Milton, W. Va..

The daughters of Mrs. Addison J. Buffington, reside at Parkersburg, W. Va. Their mother was Edna E. Morris. Mrs. Sebrell lives in Putnam county, W. Va., and she is the mother of Dr. J. M. McConihay, of Charleston, and from her we learned much, and also from Mrs. Reynolds, a daughter of James R. Morris.

## JOHN MORRIS.—(E.)

John was the fifth son of William Morris, Sr.

His wife was Margaret Droddy, and their children were, *John, Edmund, Levi, William* and *Thomas Asbury,* and if there were others they are not known to us.

Of what we know of John, is gathered principally from the life of Bishop Thomas Asbury Morris, his son.

John was a captain of the Kanawha Militia in its earliest days; he was one of the executors of his father's will; he lived about five miles above Charleston, on the South Side of the river, and afterwards removed to Cabell county. He was, as was all the Morris family, a strict Baptist. His son Edmund was a Clerk of Cabell county court, and was a politician and represented Kanawha county in 1809 in the Virginia Legislature before Cabell was organized, and may have been elected after Cabell county was organized. The older brother removed to Kentucky.

### BISHOP THOMAS ASBURY MORRIS.

He was born in Kanawha just above Charleston, April 28, 1794, and when quite young in 1804, went with his brother, Edmund to Cabell and assisted in the Clerk's office. While there he was drafted for military services in war of 1812, and started on the road when his father secured a substitute, who followed and took his place, while they were at Point Pleasant.

Thomas Asbury studied under William Payne, a teacher who taught him to be a Methodist and he began to preach, and his first sermon was at the house of his father. He continued and was encouraged by the Spurlock brothers, Burwell and Stephen, who were prominent Methodist ministers, and he finally was ordained and placed on the circuit.

His first wife was Abagail Scales, a daughter of Maj. Nathaniel Scales, January 23, 1814, and he lived at his first home, called "Spice Flat Cottage." Their daughter, Jane, born in 1815, married Joseph G. Rush of Cincinnati, and their son, Francis Asbury Morris, was a member of the Missouri Conference.

In 1836 Thos. A. Morris was elected a Bishop of the Methodist Church, and in 1842 his wife died, and he in 1844 married Mrs. Lucy Meriweather, of Louisville, Ky. In 1851 he met the Conference at Charleston, and visited his early home, but it was all changed, so he could not recognize the place. In 1871 his wife died, and in 1872 he

married again, and in September, 1874, he died. He was a man of great executive ability, and an earnest, faithful minister.

It was said of him by his cousins that he became a Methodist in order to become a bishop, there being no such office in the Baptist church, but, when he became a Methodist he little dreamed of being a Bishop. He came in contact with a Methodist, whose teaching convinced him and being convinced, he followed the dictation of his own conscience.

In 1808, there was presented to the County Court of Kanawha county the following report on the establishment of a *Ferry across Mud River, near the mouth of Mud River.* In pursuance of a writ of *ad quod damnum,* I have caused to come on the premises the following jury, to-wit: Manoah Bostick, M. Holland, A. Reece, N. Scales, J. Estes E. Morris, T. Buffington, W. Dingess. Jno. Morris, Jos. Hilyard, S. Sanders, and Chas. Alesbury, good and lawful men, who being duly sworn well and truly and impartially to inquire whether public convenience will result from the establishment of a ferry across Mud river between the Merritt mill and the mouth of Mud river, where the road crosses from the Green Bottom and the mouth of Guyandotte, leading to the Falls of the Guyandotte. Upon their oaths do say that a public convenience will result from the establishment of a ferry at the place aforesaid and in the opinion of the jurors aforesaid a ferry ought to be established. In witness whereof the said jurors have hereunto set their hands and seals, this 27th May, 1808.

Manoah Bostick,
Michael Holland,
Allen Reece,
Nathaniel Scales,
Joel Estes,
Edmund Morris,
Thos. Buffington,
Wm. Dingess,
John Morris,
Joseph Hilyard,
Sampson Saunders,
Charles Alsbury.

This report was received by the Kanawha County Court and ordered

to be recorded, which was done by A. Donnally, C. K. C. in deed book C, page 306. This order probably was not executed until after the County of Cabell was organized, and it will be noticed that the Court House was not mentioned for the reason that there was none to mention, even the town of Guyandotte was not mentioned but the place was called the mouth of Guyandotte.

John Morris had deeds recorded in Kanawha, viz.:

From Reuben Slaughter, half 1000 acres, Hurricane, 1804.

From A. Bennett, 1780 acres, Mud river, 1804.

From Chas. Brown, 3500 acres, Mud river, 1805.

### COMMONWEALTH VS. JOHN MORRIS, JR.

An interesting case is reported in Virginia Cases, 176, in which Thomas Ward filed an information against Morris, Jr., in which it is complained that Morris wrote a petition to the Legislature, in which he stated that Maj. Ward, sheriff of Cabell county, being desirous of having the seat of justice for said county located on his own plantation, where it was first held, is actuated by selfish and interested motives and not for the welfare and convenience of the majority of the people of the county, and that the place he desires is on his own land, almost inaccessible by reason of hills and mountains, not near the centre of population or territory, and being sheriff has the collection of the revenue, he persuades ignorant men to sign his petition and for so doing frequently stating that he will indulge them for a time, which indulgence is a great favor, &c., &c. The defendant Morris plead that what he had written of Ward was true, and he was ready to prove the same.

This raised a question of law which the Court referred to the general court and the general court on June 12, 1811, decided that the truth might be given in evidence in justification, &c.

The County of Cabell was established by Act, January 9, 1809, and in the Act it provided that a commission should locate the public buildings. On May 9, 1809, the commission reported that they do fix the mouth of the Guyandotte, on the upper side thereof, in the middle of a field, &c., to be the place for said buildings, and this was signed by John Shrewsbury, Wm. Clendenin, John Reynolds, Jesse

Bennett and David Ruffner. The town of Guyandotte was established by Act, June 5, 1810.

When was the C. H. removed from Guyandotte and to what place was it removed, are questions yet unanswered.

## CARLOS MORRIS.—(F.)

Carlos Morris, the sixth son of William, Sr. We are unable to give information of this son, or of his family.

## LEVI MORRIS.—(G.)

The seventh son of William Morris was Levi.

His wife was Margaret Starke, and after her death he married Peggy Jarrett.

His children were:—

1. Cynthia Morris, married L. Brannon, a hatter.
2. William Morris, married Sarah ———.
3. Benjamin Morris, married Amanda Hamilton.
4. James Morris, married Sarah Shelton.
5. Geo. Washington Morris, married Sarah Hamilton.
6. Frances Morris, married Wm. Spurlock.
7. Elizabeth Morris, married Levi Spurlock.
8. Martha Morris, married ——— Burgess.

Levi was born in 1768 and died in 1834.

*James Morris*—(G—4)—son of Levi Morris, married Sarah Shelton—they had four boys and eight girls, viz.:

George Morris—killed by fall on the ice, a boy.
Levi Morris—married Mary Voirs and went to N. C.
Benjamin Morris—married Ann Montgomery.
James D. Morris—married Alice L. Hammaker.
Susan Morris— married Dickinson Morris.
Amanda Morris—married E. F. Flagg.
Sarah Morris—married Wm. Hamilton.
Ellen Morris—married Silas Custer.
Eva Morris—married Dr. Mauser, of Ky.

Margaret Morris—married Joshua Harriman.
Emma Morris—married Dr. Early, and 2nd Wm. Riggs.
Mary Morris—died young.

## BENJAMIN MORRIS.—(H.)

Was the eighth son of William Morris, Sr.
He was born in 1770, and died July 6, 1829.
His wife was Nancy Jarrett, who died in 1832.
Their children were:—

1. Achilles Morris—who went as Capt. to Mexican war and died.
2. Frances Morris—married Wm. Shelton; they went west.
3. Virginia Morris—married J. Kincaid of Ohio.
4. Catherine Morris—married Miles Mauser of Ky.
5. Jane Morris—married Jacob Johnson, of Monroe county.
6. Celia Morris—married Capt. John Harvey.
7. Eden Morris—married Miss Edgar, of Greenbrier county.
8. Leah Morris—married ——— Purdy.

Benjamin built the brick house in 1824, which is now known as the "Dunn place."

Morris Harvey, of Fayetteville, now more than eighty years of age, was a son of Capt. John Harvey; his wife was Miss Dickinson, daughter of Hon. H. M. Dickinson, of Fayette county. His sister Fanny, married Capt. Snelling C. Farley, of steamboat fame.

## ELIZABETH MORRIS-SEE.—(I.)

She was the ninth child of Wm. Morris, Sr.
She was married to one Mr. See, whose name does not appear.
It appears, however, that in 1792, there was an administrator oppointed for one Michael See, in Kanawha county, and Shadrack Harriman, Ed. McClung and Roland Wheeler were the appraisers of his estate.

Michael See and Adam See, the sons of Geo. See.
Adam was born November 29, 1764, and they came from the South Branch of the Potomac, near Moorefield. Whether the husband was

Michael, and whether he was a brother of Adam See, we cannot, with assurance now determine. Michael See was the only one of the name mentioned among tithables in 1792. They lived near Witchers creek.

They had a negro boy, Jonathan, who was carried away by the Indians and he was afterwards made one of their chiefs, in Ohio. Dick was a younger brother of Jonathan, who had grown up, and both Jonathan and Dick, were sons of Dick Pointer, of Donnally's Fort. Dick belonged to Leonard Morris and expressed a desire to go and see Jonathan. Mr. Morris gave his consent and furnished Dick with horse bridle and saddle, and gave him such instructions as he could. Dick started off to the Indian Chief Jonathan, and was gone but two or three days, when he returned home and in explanation of his return said that he had concluded that it might be safer for him to remain at home and let Jonathan come and visit him, and no doubt this was a wise conclusion.

Frances Morris-Jones—(J.)—was the tenth and last child of William Morris, Sr.

She married John Jones. He was born in 1755, and died in 1838. He was in the Battle of Point Pleasant.

Their children were:—

1. Gabriel Jones, who went to Culpepper county.
2. William Jones, who went to Indiana.
3. Nancy Jones, married ——— Huddleston.
4. Thomas Jones.
5. Levi Jones, who went to Indiana.
6. Frances Jones, married Sand. Shelton.
7. Edward Jones, went to Indiana.
8. John Jones, went to Indiana.
9. Hilliary Jones, lived in Fayette county.
10. Benjamin Jones, went to Texas.
11. Cynthia Jones, married Mr. Funk, and 2nd Jabez Spinks.

For the history of this family, see the October, 1903, Magazine, 285-288. John Jones came from Culpepper also, and was one of the soldiers of Gen'l Lewis' army and was in the battle of Point Pleasant, and afterwards in the Revolutionary war. He settled and lived above Paint creek on the Kanawha river, and he was thrifty and had a good

home and farm and acquired considerable land. He was a member of the Baptist church, located at Kellys creek.

His wife survived him.

Before her death, she had prepared monuments for herself and husband.

She was the youngest of William, Sr., and was known as "Franky."

Col. B. H. Jones, of the 60th Va. Infantry, C. S. A. is said to be a grand son of John and Franky Jones. He died at Lewisburg, and had written much of the late war.

### MARRIAGES OF THE MORRIS FAMILY.

We take the following list of marriages from the records of Kanawha county. Owing to the fact that there are so many of the same name, we are not able to designate the person or to locate them in the proper family.

1793 Sarah Morris and Chas. Young—Mar. 20, by F. Watkins.
1795 Sarah Morris and Fleming Cobb—by Jas. Johnson.
1796 Elizabeth Morris and Joseph Hilyard—by Jas. Johnson.
1796 John Morris and Mary Ann Coleman—by Jas. Johnson.
1794 Mary Morris and Lawrence Bryan—Nov. 9, by F. Watkins.
1800 Catherine Morris and Chas. Venable—by Jas. Johnson.
1802 Lucy Morris and Joseph Chapman.
1803 Edmund Morris and Sally Estill—11th Sept.
1804 John Morris and Jane Jordan—Apr. 20.
1805 Leonard Morris and Mary Heister—July 13.
1806 Polly Morris and Jas. Ellison.
1807 Cynthia Morris and Isaac Noyes.
1807 Miriam Morris and Eason Hannon.
1807 John Morris and Jane Brown.
1802 John Morris and Hannah Morrison.
1824 Maria Morris and And. Slaughter—May 5.
1824 Parthenia Morris and Absalom Walls—Feb. 29.
1824 Roxalena Morris and Joel Alexander—June 7.
1824 James C. Morris and Polly Webster.
1832 Letitia Morris and Norris Whittaker.
1834 Leonard Morris and Eliza Ann Jones.
1834 Geo. W. Morris and Sarah A. Hamilton.

We have given a start on the history of the Morris family and of their genealogy.

We can not go further in the line of descent, and we have now taken much space.

No doubt but we have omitted some and may have located some names in the wrong families, but we have endeavored to learn the facts and give them as we have learned them.

We can but notice that all the descendants have not remained loyal Baptists, and no doubt "Major Billy" will require of those who have dared to deny the family faith, some satisfactory explanation.

To those who would pursue the subject of the genealogy of the descendants, we refer them to Rev. A. N. Morris, Anstead, Fayette county, West Virginia.

---

## POINT PLEASANT.—1749-1905.

One of the most historic towns in West Virginia, is Point Pleasant; the "Jamestown of the Ohio Valley." It is the oldest English town on the Ohio river, South of Pittsburg.

Dr. Hale, in his History of the Kanawha Valley, says: "That before the founding of Marietta, and while the owl hooted amid the branches of the lofty trees, the howl of the wolf, and the scream of the panther resounded through the forests, and while the fox dug his hole unscared on the site where now stands that city, daring pioneers, among whom were Daniel Boone, John Van Bibber, John Reynolds, Isaac Tyler, Michael See, Robert St. Clair, Benamin Eulin, Leeman Gibbs, were dwelling in their cabin homes, around the walls of old Fort Randolph, fourteen years before a white man had found a home at Marietta. Fort Henry, and Fort Randolph, were both built the same year. It is twelve years older than Charleston, the Capitol of West Virginia, fifteen years older than Cincinnati, seventeen years older than Gallipolis, twenty-two years older than Chillicothe. It is seventeen years older than Harrodsburg, Kentucky, in which State, the first log cabin was built the same year that Fort Randolph was reared at Point Pleasant. This town is at the junction of the two rivers,

Ohio and Kanawha, where their waters mingle together and flow onward to the Mississippi, "The Father of Waters."

It was first known as "Mouth of the Great Kanawha," and was not called Point Pleasant until after 1774, at least there is no record to show that it was.

At the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where it empties into the Ohio, it has the appearance of a lake surrounded as it seems to be, by the Ohio and West Virginia hills.

From the point known in "Border Warfare," as "Cape Pleasant," looking up and down both rivers, it is an enchanting scene, unsurpassed in beauty and grandeur. You would be fortunate to visit the spot, as the sun is sinking behind the western hills, tinging the whole horizon with the most gorgeous colors, beyond the skill of an artist's pencil, or stand there and watch the moon come up over the Kanawha hills, its silver light dancing on the waters, touching here and there the tree tops, that grow along the banks of the rivers.

You almost see the canoe, with its painted warriors, stealthily gliding in and out among the shadows, and hear the muffled dip of the paddles, as they silently steal along the shore. This locality was known by the Wyandottes, as "Tu-en-die-wie."

The Kanawha river was called by the Miamis, "Pi-que-me-ta-mi," and by the Delawares, "Ken-in-she-ke-cepe." (White stone river.)

It is put down in the oldest maps as New or Wood's river, from its source to its mouth; you will again find it, as Kanawha, from its source to its mouth; later on, it was called New, or Wood's river, from its source to the mouth of Greenbrier, and Kanawha, to its mouth. At the present day, it is known as Kanawha, from its mouth to the mouth of Gauley river. New river was discovered by Col. Abraham Woods in 1654, and he named it "Woods river", which name is now obsolete. Kanawha, it is supposed, was taken from a tribe of Indians, who lived on the Potomac. The town of Point Pleasant was included in the land grant of General Andrew Lewis, for his services in the French and Indian war. He left it in his "will" to his son, Thomas, who came out somewhere about 1789, and took possession of it. The General Assembly of Virginia, December 19, 1774, enacted "That two hundred acres of land, the property of Thomas Lewis, at the mouth of the Kanawha river, in said county of Kanawha, as they are already

laid off in lots and streets, shall be established a town, by the name of "Point Pleasant", and Leonard Cooper, John Van Bibber, Isaac Tyler, William Owens, William Allyn, John Reynolds, Allen Pryor, George Clendenin, and William Morris, gentlemen, appointed trustees thereof." The town was incorporated in 1833. Mason county was formed from Kanawha, Jan. 2, 1804, and named in honor of George Mason, a prominent man of the Revolution. The first court was held at the residence of William Owens in a log house, now owned by Judge Geo. Poffenbarger, of the Supreme bench. The following Justices composed the court: Francis Watkins, Edward McDonough, John Henderson, John McCulloch, Michael Rader, Andrew Lewis, (son of Col. Charles Lewis), Francis Watkins, opened court; William Sterrett qualified as clerk, receiving a commission from John Page. Mr. Sterrett was drowned, getting off a steamboat at his home several miles above Point Pleasant, one dark night, when quite old. Sylvester Woodward, John Kerr, Robert Robinson, were granted license to practice law. Mr. Woodward was appointed Commonwealth's Attorney; Samuel Clemens, Commissioner of Revenue, Robert McKee, Surveyor of Lands, William Owens, proper person for Colonel of the county so recommended and Jesse Bennett, for Major.

The first court, when Kanawha included Mason county, convened at the "Clendenin Fort," now Charleston. Thomas Lewis was first sheriff and William Cavendish first clerk.

We will now turn to the earlier days of Point Pleasant, and mention some of the first visitors known to have been at the "mouth of the Great Kanawha."

The first white man known to have been here in the Kanawha Valley and at the mouth of the river, was William Arbuckle, a noted and daring pioneer, in 1764.

In 1749, the French engineering and exploring party, under Captain DeCeleron, came down the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, planting leaden plates bearing inscriptions, claiming all the territory drained by these waters, to the French crown. They landed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha in a severe rain storm, and were detained for several days, and like many others found it a pleasant resting place. On their departure they buried their fifth plate and Celeron wrote in his journal, "Buried at the foot of an elm, on the south bank of the

Ohio and on the east bank of the Chiuondaista, the 18 day of August, 1749." The inscription it bore was this: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV, King of France, Celeron Commandant of a detachment sent by Monsieur, the Marquis de la Talissoniere, Commandant General of New France, to establish tranquility in some Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate, at the mouth of the river Chenodashetha, the 18th August, near the Ohio river, otherwise "Beautiful river," as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river Ohio, and of all those which fall into it, and of all the lands on both sides, as far as the sources of said rivers; the same as were enjoyed, or ought to have been enjoyed, by the preceding kings of France, and that they have maintained it by their arms, and by treaties, especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix-la-Chapelle." The last plate, (the sixth), was buried at mouth of the Great Miami. The plate buried at the mouth of the Kanawha, was found in 1846, by a small boy, nephew of Col. John Beale. James M. Laidley, a member of the Virginia Legislature, took it to Richmond, and gave it to the Historical Society, who made a copy of it, and then, it is said, returned it to the finder, who sold it, and it is now lost sight of. A duplicate copy is preserved in the National archives, Paris,

In 1760 a party of Indians of the Shawnees, made a raid by way of the Kanawha and Greenbrier rivers, to the settlements of Jackson's river.

They carried off a number of prisoners, among them Mrs. Robert Renix, and her five children, and Mrs. Hannah Dennis. Mrs. Renix was returned, with two sons, Robert, and William (afterwards became prominent men of Greenbrier) in 1765.

Mrs. Dennis was separated from them and taken to one of the Chillicothe towns. She made her escape in 1763; she crossed the Scioto four times, pursued by the Indians, found her way finally to the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Great Kanawha, when the rivers were in a flood, and crossed over on a drift log and continued her flight up the Kanawha until she reached the settlements on the Greenbrier, where she was kindly cared for at the cabin of Archibald Clendenin a few days before the horrible massacre there, when Mr.

Clendenin and the whole settlement were killed. Mrs. Dennis escaped, having gone on to her home on Jackson's river.

A vast tract of land, 500,000 acres lying west of the mountains, and south of the Ohio, was granted by the king of England to a company of planters and merchants. This company was known as the "Ohio Land Company."

The colonists had a great desire to cross the mountains and possess this "unknown country." They employed a noted woodsman and surveyor from on the Yadkin, N. C., as their agent to explore this wilderness. This man was Christopher Gist. He left Wills creek, (now Cumberland, Md.), Oct. 31, 1750, and reached the Allegheny, and went down the Ohio to the Falls and on his return stopped at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where he spent some time exploring the country north of the Kanawha. His journal is to be seen in the Mass. His. Society. He made the first settlement of eleven families, on the land of the "Ohio Land Company," and named it "Monongahela," not far from "Fort Necessity," and General Washington went to see him there. This settlement was destroyed after the defeat at "Fort Necessity." Nothing farther is known of this surveyor. The Ohio Land Company failed on account of hostilities, and Col. Geo. Mercer went to England to look after the title to this land. While there he wrote to Lord Fairfax, telling him of a proposed government to be called "Vandalia," its seat to be at the mouth of the Great Kanawha.

The advertisement of Washington's lands in the "Virginia Gazette" of that day, clearly proves that Washington was not ignorant of this scheme. He spoke of the land "as contiguous to the seat of government, which is more than probable will be fixed at the mouth of the Great Kanawha." The Revolution put an end to all these plans, negotiations, and aspirations. Dr. Hale, in his Trans-Allegheny gives a thrilling account of his great-great grand mother's capture by the Indians, and her most wonderful escape. Mrs. William Engles, along with her brother's wife, Mrs. Bettie Draper, who were taken prisoners by a party of Shawnees who made a raid on the Draper's Meadow settlement, July 8, 1755. They were carried down the Kanawha and again passed the Point on her return as she was fleeing from her captors. She was the first white woman known to have been at the

mouth of the Great Kanawha. A trip over the C. & O. R. R. will give some idea of this perilous undertaking of Mrs. Engles to reach her friends on Jackson's river. In 1770, George Washington, Dr. Craik, William Crawford (who met such a fearful death of torture at the hands of the Indians, June 10, 1782), came to the mouth of the Great Kanawha to locate and survey land given to the officers for their services in the French and Indian wars. They left Mount Vernon Oct. 5, 1770, and reached their destination Oct. 31st. They encamped, it is thought, by the big spring near the K. & M. depot, that has always been known as the "Washington Spring." Daniel Boone built his cabin along side of this spring. "While Washington was here, an aged Indian chief came a long way to see him and told him through an interpreter that during the battle with Braddock he had fired his rifle at him many times, and directed his young warriors to do the same, but none of the balls took effect. He was then persuaded that he was under the especial care of the Great Spirit, and ceased firing at him; that he had come a long way to pay homage to the man that could never die in battle." The survey contained 80 square miles. Those entitled to this land, were Andrew Lewis 9876 acres; George Muse 5000, Peter Hog 5000, Andrew Stephenson 8000, Peter Hog another tract 3000, George Muse another tract 5026, Andrew Waggoner 3400, John Poulson 6000, John Trust 6000. They then went on the lower side of Kanawha, and surveyed the Hugh Mercer tract, opposite Gallipolis, 13,532 acres and 10,990 for himself on the farm of General John McCausland, (C. S. A.) below Buffalo, where one of the "markers" of this survey recently went into the river. When the work was finished General Washington and party (numbering twenty) returned, by Fort Pitt, home, the same route they came, and reached Mount Vernon Dec. 1st.

In 1772, George Rogers Clarke made a visit to the mouth of the Kanawha, in company with Rev. Dan'l Jones, on his way down the Ohio river. They went up the Kanawha, shot a buffalo and a deer. They reported the country "well watered, but great danger of malaria."

In 1771, Simon Kenton was in the Kanawha Valley. Benjamin Stribling of the same Family as that of Mason county, came down the Kanawha river in a canoe and went on down the Ohio river to

trade with the Indians, date not known. Thomas Bullett with a party was at the mouth of the river on his way to Kentucky to locate lands in 1773. Point Pleasant dates back to the arrival of General Lewis' army, Oct. 1, 1774. After the battle, many of them returned and built their cabins around Fort Randolph, and the descendants of these people, are still to be found in the county. The Lewis', Clendenins, Easthams, Hendersons, Stevens, Coopers, Newmans, Longs, Millers, Reynolds, St. Clairs, Van Bibbers, Eulins, Gibbs, Harris's, Cantrils, and a host of others. General Lewis' army encamped on the point, the General living higher than that surrounding it, and no doubt from the unobstructed view up and down both rivers gave them a feeling of security.

The battle of Point Pleasant, a baptism of blood, is familiar to all, and suffice it to say, it was the most memorable event in the history of the Kanawha Valley, and so far-reaching as to make it one of the most important in our nation's history. Here on this point, where stood old Fort Randolph, when first built and garrisoned, rest all that remains, of those gallant men, who crossed the rugged mountains, and through the trackless wilderness, from Fort Union (now Lewisburg) 160 miles, to the Ohio river, who fell in that battle Oct. 10, 1774.

None were ever removed, and there they have lain, the flower of General Lewis's army forgotten it seems, by both friends and our nation, for whom they laid down their lives. To-day, not a shaft, or tablet, marks the spot, though 131 years have passed. A few patriotic men and women, are now working to honor the memory of those men.

The officers who lie buried in the "reservation" in the square, which has been purchased for the purpose of erecting a monument are as follows:—

Col. Charles Lewis,
Col. John Fields.
Capt. John Murry.
Capt. Robert McClenahan.
Capt. Samuel Wilson.
James Ward.
Lieut. Hugh Allen.
Ensigns—Cardiff and Brecken.

Capt. John Frizzle Sulter, and forty-four privates.
Those wounded:—
Col. William Fleming.
Capt. John Dickinson.
Capt. Thomas Buford.
Capt. J. Skidmore.
Lieut. Goldman.
Lieut. Robinson.
Lieut. Lord.
Lieut. Vance.
Seventy-nine privates, many of whom died.

The dead were taken back to the encampment the morning after the battle, and history tells us that General Lewis, after attending to this burial, pursued his enemy until in sight of the Indian towns on the Scioto, where he met Lord Dunmore, who had commanded part of the army in person, and had taken the route by Fort Pitt. It is supposed General Lewis crossed his army at the mouth of Old Town creek, on the rafts left by Cornstalk's army in their rapid flight. After the treaty at "Camp Charlotte," he returned to Point Pleasant, and on back to Augusta county, where he disbanded his army. A "Roster" of this army is preserved in the Wisconsin Historical Society, with the exception of three companies, which have been lost. At the celebration, held at Point Pleasant Oct. 10, 1874, Dr. Hale had published in the "Charleston Courier," and circulated a letter, or report, concerning the battle, that he found in a bound volume of the "Belfast News," of 1774, in the Library of Belfast, Ireland. It was very interesting, and was supposed to have been written, by Captain Arbuckle, though no name was signed.

It was dated, from "The Camp Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha." In looking at this, it would appear that the name there originated, for every soldier's camp, must have a name.

Many have supposed, that General Washington having alluded to it, in 1770, as a "Pleasant Point", gave it the name. At the mouth of Old Town Creek, there was once an Indian village, it was deserted about the year 1760; perhaps the floods of the Ohio river had driven them to higher ground. Thomas Lewis had his house built near the

mouth of this creek, which is now owned and occupied by the venerable Owens Roseberry.

In 1776 Point Pleasant was the only place occupied by the whites, between McLelland's Station, near Georgetown, Ky., and Grave creek, near Wheeling. The great chief Cornstalk was born in the Kanawha Valley, in 1727. He was opposed to his tribe joining the British against the colonists, and in 1777 came to the garrison, to talk over the situation. Captain Arbuckle detained him, along with Red Hawk, and another warrior. His son, Ellinipsico, became uneasy at his long absence, and came opposite the fort, and called over to enquire about him. He was brought over, and when they met embraced each other, most affectionately. In the course of the summer, the governor had ordered an army to be collected, at Fort Pitt, and descend the Ohio river, to Point Pleasant, under command of Gen. Hand to join some companies, to be raised in Augusta, and Botetourt, to be commanded by Col. George Skillern, and together march to the Shawnees towns, and compel them to neutrality. About forty were enlisted from Greenbrier, Captain Hamilton and Lieut. Renick were in command, General Hand did not succeed, in raising his men. While those troops were at Point Pleasant, the atrocious murder of Cornstalk, and his party occurred. It is related by Col. John Stuart, in his "memoirs", who was an eye witness to the great tragedy. Two members of Captain Hall's company, from Rockbridge county, Hamilton and Gilmore, went across the Kanawha, and Gilmore was killed by a couple of young Indians. This so exasperated the rest of the company that every man of the company rushed to the tent and murdered the whole party of Indians. As an excuse for this dastardly deed, some of the ancestors of these men had suffered very severely from a raid, led by Cornstalk, into Rockbridge county, not many years before.

Cornstalk was first buried, at the intersection of the present Viand street and Main. They were taken up August 4, 1840, and removed to the Court House yard, where they now lie, on the lower part of the yard. A small monument was chiseled out of Gauley rock, by some Italian workmen, employed by Col. Munford, of Niagara Falls, while constructing Lock 11, and placed in the Court yard, to his memory. Hon. C. E. Hogg was the orator for the day when it was unveiled.

and his address for beauty of thought, as well as the historical part, should be preserved."

Fort Randolph, as it was first built, must have been very insufficient, as the Legislature in 1776, directed "another to be built, and

CORNSTALK MONUMENT.

manned." At this time, the location was changed, a little farther up the Ohio river, on the site now occupied by a large brick building, erected by James Capehart, Sr., (long since dead) for a store, now used as a tenement house.

As late as 1784, Col. Andrew Lewis, son of General Andrew Lewis, on a visit to his brother here, spoke of seeing the ruins of this fort.

In 1778 George Rogers Clarke, passed through Point Pleasant, on his expedition to Kentucky. Captain Arbuckle joined him, leaving Lieut. McKee in command. Captain William Arbuckle, married the

widow of Captain Robert McClenahan, (son of the emigrant, a native of Ireland, who came to Augusta, at an early day.) Captain McClenahan was in command of a Botetourt company, under Colonel William Fleming, and was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant. He was a warm personal friend of Col. John Stuart of Greenbrier, and with him and Thomas Renix, first settled Greenbrier county, in 1769, near where Frankfort now is.

William Arbuckle, and his wife, Kitty Madison Arbuckle, lived in the Fort, where two of their children were born. He purchased a farm, on the Kanawha river, and there lived until their death. His tomb, along with his wife's, is in the grave yard, that surrounds the Arbuckle church. Here is the simple inscription to this great pioneer.

William Arbuckle,
Born
March, 1752.
Died
March 21, 1836, aged 84 years.
Kitty Arbuckle,
Died
July 18, 1818, aged 64 years.

In 1778 a large force of Indians besieged the fort, but not being able to take it, withdrew, and went on to the Greenbrier settlement.

Their last raids were in 1791, and 1792, carrying off several prisoners, the last time, the two Miss Tylers, who had gone out of the Fort, to search for their cows. In 1775, Dr. Joseph Alderson cut the first wagon road through the mountains, opening up the country, to the Ohio river. The first white child said to have been born, at Point Pleasant, was Leonard Cooper, son of Capt. Leonard Cooper, who was from Maryland, and was in the battle of Point Pleasant.

Capt. Leonard Cooper died in 1808.

In 1874, a celebration was held at Point Pleasant, which was largely attended by many old people of the Valley. The object of this celebration was to revive interest in a commemoration monument to the battle of Point Pleasant.

A "Monumental Society" had been started in 1860, and some little money raised for the purpose. The civil war put an end to this effort. Hon. Edmund Sehon, introduced a bill in the Legislature, which was

passed in 1875, for $3,500. It was placed out on interest and in 1901, having accumulated to $8,788.33, it was used by the "Committee", appointed by Governor A. B. White, to purchase the square on which the "reservation" was located, to prepare for a monument, when the money could be raised. On the 10th of October, 1901, the one hundred and twenty-seventh anniversary of the battle, the Park was opened, to the public and 10,000 persons were present, from many parts of our country, as it attracted great attention. Among those present, was Mrs. Elizabeth Thompson, of Huntington, a grand daughter of Col. Charles Lewis, and Mr. John S. Lewis, a grand son, also a great grand son of Lieut. Hugh Allen, who was killed in the battle. Dr. C. N. Whaley, a son of a Revolutionary soldier from Pomeroy, Ohio, was in the parade. The orators for the day were Hon. Charles Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Col. Bennett Young, of Kentucky. He brought with him the pioneer suit of Daniel Boone.

The "Daughters of the American Revolution," were given the great honor by the "Monument Committee," of Christening the Park, and

PARK AT PT. PLEASANT.

they gave it the Wyandotte name, Tu-endie-soie. The old log cabin, which was used as an "Inn", in pioneer days, built by Walter Newman (who fought in the battle,) in 1797, was converted into a museum for the day, and it was filled with relics, money could not buy. Anne Bailey's ashes were taken up, from Clipper Mills, Ohio, by the "Col. Charles Lewis Chapter," and placed along side of the soldiers she had risked her own life, so many times to save.

In grading the park a great many skeletons were unearthed, all over the square, outside of the reservation, and some of these were perfect

SKULL—PT. PLEASANT.

until removed. One skull had every tooth in the jaw. Many were men of very large stature. They were buried in trenches, from the positions in which they were found.

The oldest houses in the county are William Sterrett's (first clerk of the county) about one mile and a half up the Ohio river; Mr. Otis Stribling's in the lower part of Mercer's Bottom on the Ohio; the Smith home at the mouth of the Kanawha river, on the lower side,

built by Edward McDonough. He was one of the first justices and is buried in a cemetery on the farm; the Henderson house, near the Kanawha ferry. Thomas Lewis established ferries over both rivers in 1791. On March 30, 1863, Point Pleasant again felt the shock of battle, when the Confederate General A. G. Jenkins, with eight hundred men, marched into the town. At this time the old veteran, Major Andrew Waggoner lost his life. He was shot by a picket, stationed on the hill above the K. & M. depot. The old Major was over eighty years of age at the time of his sad death. Gen. Jenkins regretted it very much, and had the picket placed under arrest. The General was in conversation with Col. Charles Waggoner, at the time, not far distant. The Major was known among his friends as the "Hero of Craney Island." In that engagement his superior officer gave orders for the flag to be lowered, and a surrender flag put in its place, thinking the day was lost to them, when Major Waggoner swore he would shoot the first man who attempted to take it down. This so enthused the men, that they rallied around him, and we gained the victory; for this reason he was not court martialed.

The first church built, was a Methodist, and its doors were open to all denominations. Through the great efforts of Mrs. John S. Lewis and Mrs. Mary Louise Stribling, and Rev. Horace E. Hayden (its first Rector) the beautiful Episcopal church was built. The Diocese was then undivided, under the care of Bishop Johns. The Point Pleasant of 1905 prides herself on the two magnificent railroad bridges that span each river; the one over the Ohio, finished in 1885, the other over the Kanawha, in 1887; her water works, giving the finest water supply, and purest along the Ohio, opened up in 1900, and her splendid electric plant, in 1888, her $70,000 Hotel, called the "Spencer House," her malleable iron works, along with two fine banks. The oldest, the Merchant's National, opened up in 1854, as the Merchants and Mechanics. It has had only three Presidents in 51 years. James Capehart, C. C. Miller and its present one, John McColloch. The other Bank, Point Pleasant National, was opened in 1901, its President is James Capehart. Our oldest citizen is Col. S. B. Thomas, the only link left, connecting the present with the past. John S. Miller, also has been a citizen of Point Pleasant, for a number of years, coming to the town in 1837.

Dr. Jessie Bennett was the first practicing physician on the Ohio river. His practice extended from Point Pleasant to Marietta, and from Lewisburg to Chillicothe, on horseback. He married at Staunton, the daughter of Captain Peter Hog, and settled on the land, on

DR. JESSE BENNETT.

the Ohio river, about six miles above the Point, given to Captain Hog, for his military services in the French and Indian war. It was surveyed by General Washington. The original deed from King George is in the possession of the Hon. C. E. Hogg, of Point Pleasant. John S. Lewis owned the Andrew Lewis deed, but unfortunately was lost in a fire.

Dr. Bennett was one of the jurors in the trial of Aaron Burr.

The other later physicians were Dr. Samuel Shaw, Dr. Thomas,

Dr. Stribling, Dr. Couch, Dr. Hooff. Among the earliest lawyers who practiced in the courts, at Point Pleasant, were Captain Cartmill, James Wilson, still later Henry J. Fisher, James Couch, Sr.

JAMES WILSON.

I must not forget to mention among the noted visitors at Point Pleasant, Henry Clay, who in going from Louisville to Washington, went by Wheeling. While the boat was taking on supplies, at Point Pleasant, he got off and strolled around, viewing the beautiful scenery. There were but two squares built, with unpretentious buildings, and he afterwards in alluding to the town, compared it to "a beautiful woman clothed in rags."

On the 21st of October, 1812, 103 young men from Petersburg, Va., enlisted for one year's service. They passed through Point Pleasant, on their way to the frontier. Being unable to pass over the Ohio, on account of running ice, they were delayed two weeks, and encamped near the town. They were in the battle of Fort Meigs, May 5, 1813. They were under the command of Captain McKae. When

discharged, they received the highest testimonials of their gallant and soldier-like conduct, from Robert Butler, Ass. Adj. Genl. at Detroit. Quite a number were killed, and wounded, and died, so that many came not back over the Ohio, when the order was given to march homeward.

Point Pleasant has two newspapers: the Weekly Register, the printing plant purchased from Col. H. R. Howard and C. H. Wright, in 1862, by Mr. George W. Tippett. The State Gazette, published by Mrs. Livia Simpson-Poffenbarger, the most energetic, and best known business woman in the State of West Virginia.

A "curse" was supposed to have rested upon Point Pleasant for one hundred years for the murder of Cornstalk, but Howe in his Historical Sketches, alludes to it and says:—"That the curse had been attributed to the neglect of the early settlers in not providing a place of worship." Whatever may have been the cause of the slow growth of the town for so long a period, the curse now seems to have been removed, and she is making rapid advancement, and is fast becoming one of the leading cities of the State, though she was deprived of the high honors of being "Vandalia," the seat of government.

Her fine harbor at the mouth of the Kanawha, gives her great prominence.

DELIA A. MCCULLOCH.

---

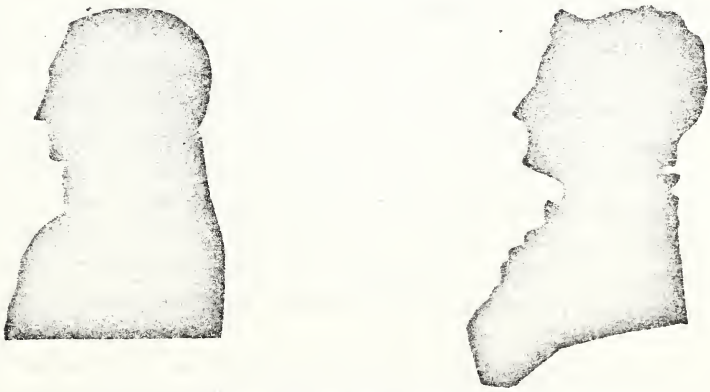
## THE HENDERSON FAMILY.

Among the earlier and more prominent settlers in the Great Kanawha Valley, opposite Point Pleasant, were the Hendersons. They came of a family of moderate fortune, but of gentle breeding and education.

According to Burke, the Henderson family of Scotland first came into notice in the fifteenth century. In 1494 James Henderson, first knight of Fordel, was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland; in 1504, he was a member of the Scotch Parliament; and in 1507 Lord Justice Clerk—one of the second judges of the judiciary. Sept. 9th, 1513, he and his eldest son, John, fell in the battle of Floddenfield. From

his younger son, George Henderson, descended the Hendersons of Fordel, and many of the other families of Hendersons in Scotland.

Omitting the intervening generations we will come to the springing off from the main family of the branch of interest here. Sir John Henderson, an officer in the army of King Charles I., married Margaret Monteith, about 1625, by whom he had five sons and five daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, John. The four younger sons married and left descendants in Fifeshire, Scotland, so that it is almost certain that one of them was the father of "John Henderson, Gent., of Fyfeshire, Scotland", with whom begins the records preserved by the family of Virginia Hendersons. This John Henderson married and had a son William, b. April 30, 1676; d. Aug. 1, 1737. According to the old records, Feb. 7, 1705, "William Henderson, Gent.," married Margaret Bruce, who was born Mar. 1, 1680, and d. Dec. 15, 1739. They had John, b. Feb. 9, 1706; d. 1766; *James*, b. Jan. 17, 1708; d. 1784; Bruce, b. May 1710; d. 1719; Samuel, b. Nov. 28, 1713; d. 1782; Jean, b. 1711; married a Stuart, and d. in Mar., 1730. About 1740, John, James, and Samuel came to America and settled in Augusta county, Virginia.



COL. JOHN HENDERSON AND WIFE.

John Henderson married Rose Finley, sister of John Finley, one of the first justices of Augusta county. They had a son William and two daughters unnamed in his will. Samuel Henderson left property

to be divided among his wife, Jane, and children—James, Andrew, Alexander and Florence.

James Henderson, the second son of William and Margaret Bruce Henderson, married June 23, 1738, Martha, daughter of Audley and Elinor Hamilton. He was first an Ensign (2nd Lieutenant), and later a lieutenant in the Augusta Militia in the French and Indian War, for which service he received £2, 18s. in 1758. His sword was preserved by the descendants of his son John till it was stolen in the civil war.

By his will, James Henderson left two negroes and other personal property, and mentions his land in Kentucky, one tract of a hundred acres he had previously given his son Archibald, and other lands in Augusta county. He had the following children: David, *John*, James, William, Sarah—mar. Stuart—, Joseph, Jean—mar. Dickey—, Samuel, Archibald and Margaret. James, the third son had large grants of land in Greenbrier county, and during the Revolution was Colonel of the Greenbrier Militia.

John, the second son of James Henderson, Sr., was the father of the Mason county Hendersons. He was born cir. 1740, and died Mar. 24, 1787. In 1765 he married Anne Givens, who was born cir. 1740, and died May 28, 1819. She was the youngest sister of Mrs. Elizabeth Givens Lewis, wife of Gen. Andrew Lewis. About the time of his marriage John Henderson bought about three hundred acres of land where he settled on the Greenbrier river, not far from Lewisburg. In 1786, Gov. Randolph granted him three hundred and fifty acres more on the Greenbrier, and fourteen hundred acres of land lying south of the mouth of the Great Kanawha river, between the grants of Gen. George Washington and Gen. Hugh Mercer. About the same time he had a grant of forty-five acres in Montgomery county. The parchment grants for these tracts of land are still preserved by his descendants in Mason county.

After he settled on the Greenbrier, John Henderson became a member of the militia of that section, and October 10th, 1774, fought as a Lieutenant in the New River Company of Capt. Herbert at the famous battle of Point Pleasant. Later he was Captain of the Greenbrier Militia until Dec. 6, 1776, when he resigned and enlisted as a Corporal in Capt. Gregory's company in Gen. Daniel Morgan's Vir-

ginia Reg't., in which he served until April, 1779. In 1780 he was elected one of the Justices of Greenbrier county, and continued so until his death in 1787.

He left besides his land four negroes and £536 of personal property to the following children: Samuel, John, Margaret, James, Jean, and William. The two older sons received the Kanawha property, and the two younger sons the Greenbrier lands. The elder daughter, Margaret, b. Feb. 2, 1771; d. Sept. 8, 1853, married Wm. Vawter of Monroe county, and has many prominent descendants in that section of West Virginia and Virginia. Their oldest son, John Henderson Vawter was a civil engineer and located most of the Middle Tenn. R. R. He and four of his sons were all captains in the Confederate army. One of them, Capt. Charles Vawter is at present at the head of the Miller Manual Training School in Albemarle Co., Va. Elliot Vawter, the second son of Wm. & Margaret, was a surveyor and did a lot of work in Mercer, Raleigh, Wyoming and McDowell counties. During the war he was a Confederate Quartermaster. In 1872, he was elected to the West Virginia Senate.

Jean Henderson married a Mr. Kirkpatrick, and died without heirs in 1805. James Henderson married in 1800, Elizabeth Maddy, of Monroe Co., and later removed to another state, where doubtless he left descendants. William Henderson, in an old letter written from Cabell county in 1828, mentions his wife Nancy, daughter Betsey, and tells of the marriage of his son, John to Elvira McComas, daughter of Gen. E. McComas, Feb. 21, 1828.

The two older sons of John and Anne Henderson, Samuel and John, settled on the Henderson grant at the mouth of the Kanawha in 1797.

Samuel built his log house on the bank of the Kanawha where that river flows into the Ohio; and in 1810 replaced it with a large two story brick house, now owned by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Ella Henderson Hutchinson. This is said to have been the second brick dwelling erected in Mason county. John Henderson built his log cabin about a quarter of a mile farther up the Kanawha, and a few years later replaced it with a more commodious two story frame house.

Samuel Henderson, b. Sept. 7, 1766; d. Dec. 24, 1836, married in 1794 Sally Donnally, daughter of Col. Andrew Donnally, who built

Donnally's Fort in 1771, and in 1790 was one of the first representatives from Kanawha county in the Virginia Assembly. Samuel and Sally Henderson were the parents of—John C., Andrew and Charles Henderson. The two younger sons were well known lawyers, practicing at the Mason County Bar from about 1825 till the time of their

SAMUEL HENDERSON HOUSE, 1811.

death. Neither one ever married. Some old letters and addresses written by Charles have been preserved, showing him to have been particularly clever and witty. Andrew was opposed to slavery and manumitted his three slaves in 1842. John Givens Henderson, the elder brother, was an officer in the county militia, a volunteer in the War of 1812, one of the early Justices of the county court, and deputy sheriff in 1822-3. Feb. 2, 1826, he married Sallie, daughter of Capt. John and Sallie Ogden Stephens, by whom he had three children—Samuel, Bruce, married Lydia George; Sallie A., married Jos. George; Mary Ella, married John L. Hutchinson.

John, second son of Capt. John and Anne Henderson, was more prominently connected with public affairs than any of his brothers. From an old order in May, 1795, we see that he was a Lieutenant in the Greenbrier Militia, and from old commissions, that he was Commissioner of Revenues for Greenbrier County in 1796 and 1797. After his removal to the mouth of Kanawha he was one of the nine justices who sat as the first court of Mason county, July 3, 1804. In 1809, 1810, 1813, 1814, 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, 1822, and 1824, he was one of the representatives from Mason county in the Virginia Assembly. In 1814 he was Commissioner of Revenues, and Sept. 30, 1815, commissioned High Sheriff, which office he also held in 1816. After the organization of the county in 1804, he became one of the officers in the militia, and during the war of 1812 was promoted to the rank of Colonel, as shown by his old orders, still preserved. May 31, 1813, he was appointed by the Governor to take charge of the arms and military stores at Point Pleasant to be forwarded to the Army of the Northwest. Col. Henderson was born Aug. 30, 1768, and died Aug. 19, 1824. He has been described as "A quiet, courteous old gentleman, given to much reading and thinking, and shrinking from publicity;" even though he spent most of his life in the public service. From old tax receipts for 1813 and 1815, we see that he owned five hundred and fifty acres of land, twelve servants, and considerable other personalty.

In 1792, Col. Henderson was married to Elizabeth Stodghill, daughter of John and Elizabeth Stodghill, and to them were born the following children: Jane, Sarah, Rhoda, Angelina, Elizabeth, Nancy, Emily, and James Madison. Jane married Charles Hoy and died without heirs. Sarah became the second wife of John Miller, and from them are descended the Henderson Millers, Chancellors, Vaughts, Chas. E. McCulloch family and others of that section of West Virginia. Rhoda married Henry Hannan and left descendants—the Hannans of Swan creek, Ohio; and the Longs of South Side, West Virginia. Angelina married Wm. A. MacMullin and left descendants—the MacMullins, Judges, Barnes and others of Kentucky. One son, John Henderson MacMullin was Colonel of the 51st Va. Regt. in the Confederate army, and after the war closed served as a colonel under Gen. Loring for five years in Egypt. Elizabeth married Rev.

David Quinn Guthrie, and died without heirs. Nancy married Thos. J. Bronough and left descendants in Henry county, Missouri—the Bronoughs and Redfords. Emily married Dr. Jos. Shallcross, of Ohio, a descendant of the Shallcross and Cadwallader families of Philadelphia. Their descendants are the Shallcrosses, Newsomes, Hards and Kerrs, of Ohio. James Madison, the only son of Col. Henderson, died in 1828, unmarried.

References—Family records back to 1676, old family letters, commissions, land grants, and other papers, county records of Mason, Greenbrier, and Augusta, Burke Barowitage, Hanna's Scotch-Irish.

DR. J. L. MILLER.

Ashland, Kentucky.

---

## THE STRIBLING AND HEREFORD FAMILIES OF MERCERS BOTTOM, MASON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

In the November issue of the Historical Magazine, a map of Charleston was given as found among old Clendenin papers. I waited the next number to see if the mistake would be corrected. It was not, hence my letter. This map was among old papers of Dr. M. W. Stribling (at one time a resident of your city), and a few lines in regard to his family and his pioneer home, may prove of interest to some of your readers.

Dr. Matthew Wright Stribling (son of Thomas Stribling and Betsy Snickers) was born in Berryville, Clarke County, Va., in 1796. He was a graduate of the University of Virginia, and also of Philadelphia Medical College. In 1817 he came to Red House Shoals on Kanawha river (where his father and brother, William, were then living, and where they afterwards died and were buried) and commenced the practice of medicine. In 1828, he was elected to the Virginia Legislature; that same year he married Elizabeth Page Hereford of Mercers Bottom, and, with his bride, rode horse back to Fauquier County where he left her with relatives and proceeded on to Richmond. Their eldest daughter was born in 1829 in Fauquier County. Two years later, on his return to the Kanawha Valley, he located in Charleston, and re-

sumed the practice of his profession. Here the oldest son was born in 1834, while the youngest (O. F. Stribling) was born in 1836 in Point Pleasant, whither the family had moved the previous year. "No one ever possessed a higher sense of honor, no one ever had warmer feelings of friendship, or was more free from vindictive feelings—no more ardently affectionate son, brother or father."

In 1845, failing in health, he and his wife traveled over to Virginia hoping a change would be beneficial, but he steadily grew worse, died and was buried in Fauquier County. She lived until 1872 and died at Atchison, Kansas, where she had gone to visit her daughter. Their children were:—

1. Mary Caroline, married, 1858, Junius Temple Hereford (born 1830 in Charleston) and died 1872, Atchison, Kansas. Their only child, Frederick Stribling was born in Atchison, and died at Mercers Bottom, 1880.

2. Robert Mackey never married. He was educated at Drewen College, Ky., and at Cincinnati Medical College. He was a surgeon in Confederate army. After the war located at Florrissant, St. Louis County, Missouri; died there in 1888.

3. Otis Francis, was educated at Gallipolis, Ohio, and at Lexington Law School, Va. He is a farmer at Mercers Bottom. He married 1869, Virginia Caroline Neale (daughter of W. P. L. Neale and Catherine Beale Steenberger, gr. daughter of Willam Presley Neale and Ann M. Smith, Loudoun County, Va.—Peter H. Steenberger and Maria Beale Jordan). Their children:

1. Mathew Weightman, b. 1871; m. 1897, Mary M. Hunter.

2. Catherine Beale, b. 1873, m. 1899, James A. Young, (son of Norborne Young and Sarah E. Harper, Magnolia, Arkansas). He is in insurance business with headquarters at Louisville, Ky. They have one son, Otis Stribling, b. 1903.

3. Elizabeth, V. C., b. 1875; d. 1902.

4. William Neale, b. 1877.

Shortly after the death of her husband, Mrs. Stribling, with her three children, moved to her father's home, afterwards inherited as her portion of his estate.

He (Robert Hereford) born in Loudoun Count, Virginia, 1769, was a man of wealth, and in 1805 purchased 1000 acres of the Mercer

grant in lower part of Mason county. He moved thither in 1807, to an unbroken wilderness farm, save a few acres on which stood a double house of round logs. In this he lived until 1811, when, with the aid of his own servants trained as carpenters, masons and blacksmiths, he built the present structure—the oldest brick house now standing in Mason county. His wife was Mary Mason Bronough, (born 1770, Stafford county, Virginia, daughter of Dr. John Bronough, and Ann Carter of "Cleves"; grand daughter of Jeremiah Bronough and Simpha Rosa Enfield (Mason) Dinwiddie, who was daughter of Col. Geo. Mason of "Gunston Hall"). Their children were:

1. William Amsby, b. Loudoun county, 1791; m. Emily Chinn and had, Dr. John Robert, Eliza, Mary Catherine, Andrew Chinn, Major in C. S. A., Thomas and Emily.

2. John Bronough, b. 1794; m. Catherine M. Stirling (daughter of Lewis Stirling and Mary Trumbull, La.), and had Dr. Robert Francis, Sarah Trumbull, Lewis Sterling, Ann M., John Bronough, James Stirling, Catherine M., and Isabella Semple.

3. Robert Ammon, b. 1796; m. Virginia Lewis (daughter of Howell Lewis and Ellen Hackley Pollard), and had: Robert Lewis, Brooke Gwathmey, Frances, Kate Bronough, Bettie Washington and Lawrence Berry.

4. Ann Maria, b. 1798; m. John Beale (son of John Beale and Margaret Skillern—grand son of Taverner Beale and Elizabeth Hite), and had: Dr. John, Mary Margaret, Julia, George Robert, who was Major in Mexican War, and afterwards Judge in Louisiana, Charles, William and Thomas.

5. Elizabeth Page, b. 1800; m. Dr. M. W. Stribling as above.

6. Thomas Ammon, b. 1802; m. Mary Cumberland Wilson, daughter of James Wilson and Mary Prentice—grand daughter of Cumberland Wilson and Janet Allan of Glasgow, Scotland) and had: Dr. James Wilson, Robert Prentice and Junius Temple.

7. Margaret Mason, b. 1805; m. Alonzo Cushing, b. Fredonia, N. Y.

8. Mary Ann, b. Mason Co., 1807; m. Capt. —— Cain. Miss. No issue.

9. Katherine Ellen, b. 1810; m. Dr. Daniel Couch (son of Daniel Couch and Sarah Richardson) and had: Mary, Edward, and Margaret.

10. Francis Marion, b. 1814: m. Harriet Fort, La., and had: Mary, Happie, Adele, Alice, Frank, Jennie and William.

The old house of nearly a century past (though some changes have been necessary) is unique in one particular—it has been lived in by six generations and is still unfinished—walls not plastered and rough and pioneer like in many ways. The rooms were ceiled with walnut plank, and in one, never white washed, shows plainly bare foot prints of many sizes. While the lumber was piled up in the yard, it must have been played over by children whose feet were wet with dew and stain of weeds. Mrs. Hereford's mother (Mrs. Bronaugh), in the latter years of her life, would stay six months with this daughter, and there made comfortable, in a pirogue, with feather bed, pillows and quilts, would be rowed by servants up the Ohio and Kanawha rivers to Buffalo, where her son William was living. This was repeated each year until her death. Thus she (Mrs. Bronough) Mrs. Hereford, Mrs. Stribling, O. F. Stribling, Mrs. Kate Young and her little son, Otis, make the six generations who have lived in this house. In the yard is an old-fashioned white-rose bush, set out in 1810—some of the largest locust trees in all the country around—a beautiful walnut tree planted by one of the daughters in 1818. In the house are many relics—a tall hall clock, and solid mahogany tables from England—a cherry bedstead with high posts beautifully carved in pine apple design—a wine buffet, etc., from Scotland.

The garret was a store house of papers, not only of the family, but of those connected by ties of of intermarriages. Some were destroyed by the mice—still many of interest remain—among the family papers, an Almanac of 1764; The Gentleman's Annual Pocket Remembrances for the year 1803; Continental money (Four dollars) and (2s. 8 p., etc., etc.

Mr. Robert Hereford was a man of piety—true and sincere in his convictions of right and duty—a member of the Methodist church, but not bigoted. On one occasion, when present at a communion service in a Baptist church, he advanced to the table, but was met by the preacher with: "Hold on, brother Hereford, this is our table." Mr. Hereford stepped back, replying, "I beg pardon, I thought it was the Lord's."

Feeling the need of a house of worship in this frontier wilderness,

he built a church on his farm, and, in the church yard surrounding it, he, his wife, Virginia Lewis Hereford and other members of his family are buried. Not a vestige of building remains—only a grove of trees and a few tomb-stones.

He was a son of John Hereford of Fairfax County, Virgina, who had bought property in Lewisburg as far back as 1759. Will dated 1783; probated 1794. The family were originally from Hertfordshire, Eng. His wife was Peggy ———, and their children were John, William, James, Thomas, Francis, Robert, Ann, Peggy, Kitty and Elizabeth. Two of these sons, John and James, were attending school in Alexandria, Virginia, when the War of the Revolution began. They ran off and joined the army, but their father followed and brought them back, as too youthful for service. They remained in school but two or three months, when they left again. The father visited them again, but not to withdraw them from the army—his parting advice was: "never to turn their backs on a red coat." John died in Mason county, 1846, aged 88 yrs., 3 mos., 11 days. He married Betty Patterson, related to the Bonapart—Patterson family; married 2nd, Sarah Mauzey, of Alexandria, Va. They moved to this county after his brother Robert came west, and lived on an adjoining farm. She died, 1855, aged 73 yrs., 11 mos., 1 day. Both are buried not far distant on an isolated noll in the low grounds of the Ohio Sixteen Creek—their graves neglected. A relative, who knew him well, says it was his request the following couplet should mark his grave:

"Stranger, pause and shed a tear,
A Revolutionary soldier is buried here."

It is thought such was done on a sandstone which crumbling by time, was replaced by a descendant with the present white marble on which is inscribed:

He served in War of 1776.
As Adjutant under Gen. Geo. Washington.

One of the delights of his declining years, was to muster with the militia at Point Pleasant—he and Major Waggoner riding ahead. He has numerous descendants in this county—also west and south—people of strong minds and presonalities.

ELLEN S. NEALE.

Mercers Bottom, W. Va.

Betty Patterson Hereford was the Cousin of Madam Betty Patterson Bonapart. Betty Patter Hereford is buried in the oldest graveyard i Alexandria, Va.

Information given by Mrs. F.M. Jones, of Wellington, O. Nov. 27, 1926.

# COL. JOHN STUART OF GREENBRIER.

BY MARGARET LYNN PRICE.

The father of Col. John Stuart, was Col. David Stuart, and he was a man of great prominence in Colonial days.

Col. David married Mrs. Paul, the widow of John Paul, who was a son of Hugh, Bishop of Nottingham. John Paul was a partisan of the House of Stuarts and perished in the siege of Dalrymple Castle in 1745, leaving five children. The eldest became a Roman Catholic priest and died on the eastern shore of Maryland. Audley Paul, another son, was for ten years an officer in the British Colonial forces

COL. JOHN STUART'S HOME IN GREENBRIER COUNTY, 1789.

in Virginia. Polly married Governor Mathews of Georgia. Mrs. Taylor, the youngest, died leaving no children. Mrs. Paul, the widow, was the daughter of Sabina Lynn, sister of Margaret Lynn, who was the wife of Col. John Lewis, the founder of Augusta county, Va. Mrs. Paul was named Margaret Lynn for her aunt, Mrs. Lewis.

David Stuart was the County Lieutenant, with the rank of Colonel, of Augusta county in 1755, when Augusta extended from the Blue Ridge to the Mississippi river, if not farther, and also included Fort Pitt at what is now Pittsburg. See Dinwiddie Papers, Vol. 2, p. 100, Virginia Historical papers and note by R. A. Brock. Also letters to Col. David Stuart, dated Aug. 11, 1755, &c., pages 152, 220, 246, 288, 296.

February, 1756, Col. David Stuart, with rank of Capt., accompanied the Sandy creek expedition against Indian towns, west of the Ohio river, see note, page 100 of 2nd Vol. Dinwiddie papers. In 1756, he was in the Council of war held under Dinwiddie's proclamation, and was one of the Board of Trustees named in the charter of Staunton, Va., Nov., 1761.—(Hening's Statutes.) He was drowned in Middle river (a branch of the Shenandoah) March, 1767. His will was probated in Staunton, April 13, 1767, in which he makes provision for his wife, Margaret, for his son, John (Col. John Stuart of Greenbrier Co., afterwards), his daughter, Sabina, (who married Capt. Williams) and Elizabeth (who married Col. Richard Woods), as well as his step-daughter, Polly, (who married Gov. George Matthews, of Va.)

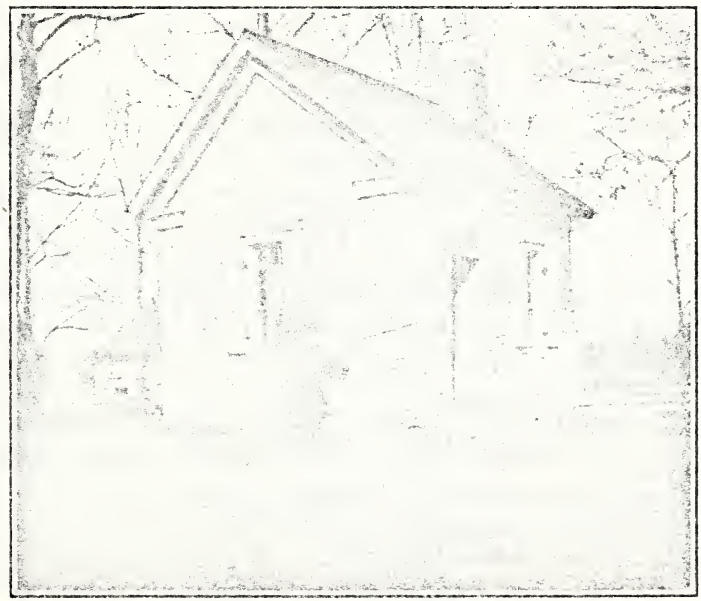
*John,* son of David and Margaret Stuart, was born in 1749, and first came to Greenbrier in 1769, with his cousin, General Andrew Lewis, who had been in this country with his father, Col. John Lewis, in 1751. It was on this occasion, that Col. Lewis became entangled in a running vine, his son Andrew called the river Green-briar, on account of the quality of those long green running briars on the river. The county was named from the river. While John Stuart, in 1769, was pursued by some Indians and he made his escape into a cave, and as he entered he was met by a bear and her two cubs; he soon killed the mother bear.

He afterwards settled near this place and built a mill in the said cave, but on account of its dampness was compelled to abandon the same. There are still some of the timbers in a very good state of preservation. He built his first home here and called it "Grumble Thorp."

In a short time he removed to a lower part of the county, four miles from Lewisburg, where he built a house of hewn logs, two stories and a half high, using wrought nails from England. When General Andrew Lewis rested his army in Fort Union, afterwards called Lewisburg, (for Gen. Lewis) on his way to Pt. Pleasant in 1774, two

companies went with him from Greenbrier, commanded by Col. John Stuart and Capt. Robt. McClanahan. At the battle of Point Pleasant Capt. Stuart's Company was one of three sent by Gen. Lewis up Crooked creek to flank Cornstalk's position. This movement was executed so dextrously that the Indians were taken completely by surprise, and put to rout.

The Battle of Point Pleasant has been by historians of no mean repute, held to be the commencement of the Revolution. Col. Stuart was in many engagements with the Indians, the last being in 1778, when a



FIRST CLERK'S OFFICE, GREENBRIER COUNTY.

party of Indians came from beyond the Ohio and surprised and surrounded a party of settlers at Fort Donnally. This fort was about eight miles north of Fort Union (Lewisburg). Col. Stuart was at Fort Union at the time and when the news came, he organized a force and went to the relief of Fort Donnally. The Indians were defeated and this was the last attack made by them upon the Greenbrier settlement. The records of the County Court of Greenbrier, show that on

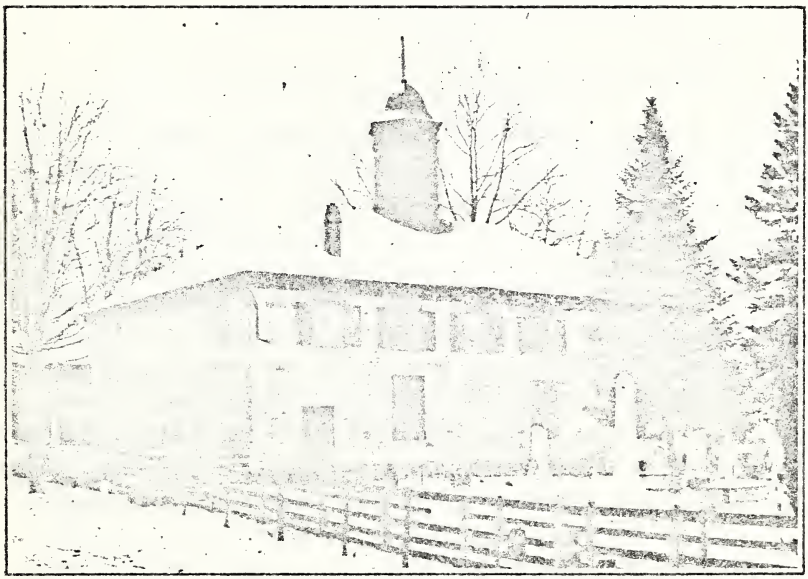
the 25th day of November, 1780, Col. John Stuart was appointed clerk of said court. He was indeed a model clerk. He wrote a most excellent hand, plain, clear, distinct and after a hundred years is as legible as if written a dozen years ago. At the close of the first deed book of the county, he wrote a history of the settlement of Greenbrier county, which can be pointed to as not only an example of neatness in writing, but also of literary culture and taste. In his account of the early settlement of Greenbrier county, Colonel Stuart, in speaking of the first wagon road opened from Lewisburg to the Kanawha in 1786, makes this statement, "And there was a communication by wagon to the navigable waters of the Kanawha, and which will probably be found the nighest and best conveyance from the eastern to the western country that will ever be known." When one contemplates the distance and grades over the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, the foresight and judgment of Col. Stuart stand boldly out.

Col. Stuart married on the 18th day of November, 1776, Mrs. Agatha Frogg (widow of Capt. William Frogg.) She was the daughter of Thomas Lewis (owing to near sightedness could not be in the army, but served for years in the House of Burgesses) and who was a son of Col. John Lewis and a brother of Gen'l Andrew and Col. Chas. Lewis. Col Stuart had four children, Margaret, married Col. Andrew Lewis (son of Col. Charles Lewis); Jane, married Robert Crocket; Charles A., married Elizabeth Robinson; and Lewis married Sarah Lewis (second daughter of Col. Charles Lewis.

Col. Stuart was very successful in busness, and amassed a large fortune, both real and personal. He was an excellent judge of land. He secured at that early day, large bodies of as fine land as there is in the county of Greenbrier. He gave to his sons-in-law money, as they preferred, and left his land to his sons. When he first came to Greenbrier he settled near where the town of Frankford (called then Frank's Ford) now stands, but afterwards moved to Fort Spring (in front of the old Fort) four miles from Lewisburg, where he had an estate of four thousand acres. On this estate he built, in 1789, that large stone house which is still in a good state of preservation and is occupied and owned by his great grand son, David Lewis Price. In this old mansion he hospitably entertained, and was visited here by the French Philosopher Volney, who brought a letter of introduction from Gen.

Washington. Volney was so impressed with the serene grandure of the scenery, inscribed his name upon the older walls of the mansion and left a grateful tribute to its beauty and the hospitality of its members, in his history of his travels. (The letter is owned by his great grand son).

Here was the resort of the intelligent, the polished and the distinguished from all parts of the State, and here too, was dispensed with a liberal hand, the most generous benefactions to the poor, the forlorn and the distressed.



OLD CHURCH AT LEWISBURG.

In 1788 Col. Stuart was a member of the Virginia Constitutional Convention. History of Virginia Conventions by J. N. Brennowmer.

In the year 1793, he was appointed Lieut. Colonel of the seventy-ninth regiment of militia. This commission was signed by Gov. Henry Lee of Virginia, and is now in the possession of Col. Stuart's great grand daughter (Margaret L. Price) of Lewisburg. In 1776, one hundred and fifty pounds was supplemented by his wife with five hundred pounds, to build the old stone church. It cost so much because

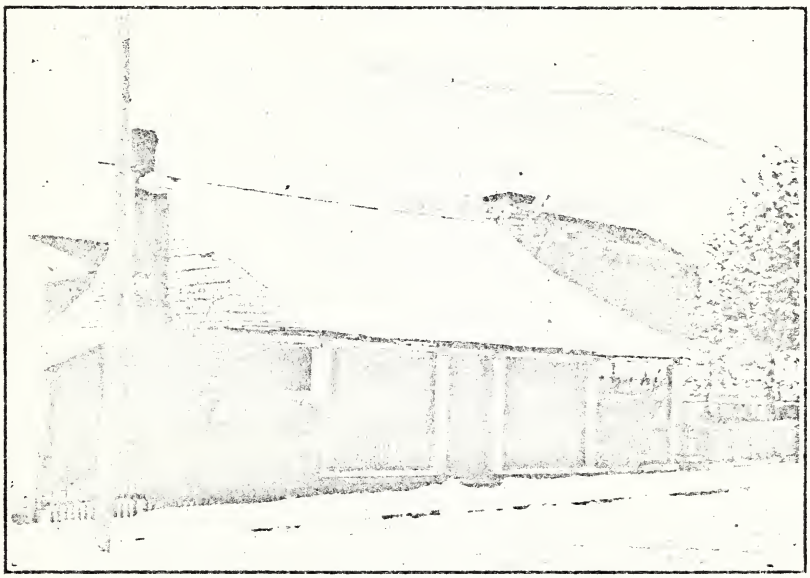
the stones were picked up to fit each place (they did not have machinery at that time to cut the stone.) The cement still in the walls, is so hard there is great curiosity as to how it was made. The inscription cut in stone and now over the front entrance to the church was put there by Col. Stuart and is as follows:

This Building
was erected in the year 1796 at the expense of a few
of the first inhabitants of the land,
to commemorate their affection and esteem
for the Holy Gospel of Jesus Christ.
Reader,
If you are inclined to applaud their virtues
give God the Glory."

The first permanent Presbyterian church was organized by Rev. John M. Case, two in Greenbrier and and one in Monroe, in 1773, called the "three corner stones" of Presbyterianism in this region. (Dr. McElhenny's Recollections). The first churches were built of unhewn logs covered with clap boards, and the floors with hewn timber. As they did not have any place for fire, when it was cold, large log fires were made in front of the houses. These houses were amongst the first if they were not the very first, that were built in this whole western region for Divine worship. When Rev. John McCue returned to Augusta County, Rev. Benjamin Grigsby succeeded him and during his pastorate the old stone church was built. When Dr. John McElhenny began to preach, his boundary extended from Lexington to the Ohio river. In 1808 he accepted the call to Lewisburg. The old stone church then was the only Presbyterian church in this county. For sixty three years he preached in this church and when he passed away he had the respect and love of three generations. His leader of the choir served for fifty-seven years. Mr. James Withrow and old *Uncle* John Bowyer was sexton for thirty years. This old servant could tell you every grave, not excepting the first. One of the first, if not the very first Sabbath schools organized in Virginia, was in Lewisburg (Semi-Centenary sermon of Dr. McElhenny, 1868.)

Col. Stuart belonged to several Literary Societies. In 1797, he was elected a member of "The American Philosophical Society" held in Philadelphia and the certificate thereof, signed by Thomas Jefferson.

President, is also in possession of great grand daughter. This certificate is evidence of the esteem in which his literary attainments were held. He was a very intelligent man and had a library of valuable books. On the ??nd day of September, 1807, he tendered to the county court his resignation as county clerk, and his son Lewis was appointed in his place. The first clerk's office stood in his yard, and was built by him for the benefit of the county, and is still standing,



FIRST COURT HOUSE IN GREENBRIER.

although built before the stone house. In 1800 he presented the county with a lot in the town of Lewisburg, upon which the Court House was erected. It was a three story building and was in perfect condition when it was burned, Aug. 3, 1897. Four important courts were held in this house in addition to the county court.

Court of Appeals, Circuit Court, United States District Court, and a Circuit Court of the United States in August of every year. One of the Judges of the United States Supreme Court sat in this and had the District Judge as an associate. The stone court house did not have any of the modern conveniences, and so a new one was built in 1840,

and the stone court house reverted to his son, Lewises heirs.

On the 23rd of August, 1823, in the seventy fifth year of his age, he departed this life, and was laid to rest in the old family burying ground where rest the fifth generation.

"On a flat marble slab 'neath a tangle of wild flowers and vines, one may read the following inscription to a grand child of Col. Stuart:

"Here lies the body
of
Elizabeth Stuart,
Who died on the ninth day of Aug., 1819,
Aged eleven years.
Beauty adorned her face, symmetry her form, piety to God, duty to parents, friendship for relations.
Sympathy for the distressed
Characterized her mind.
She has gone from this world, it is believed, to rest with the spirits of the just made perfect in the presence of their God.
This stone is humbly inscribed by her grand father, John Stuart.
To the first of his deceased offspring to commemorate the innocence and virtues of this deceased child, who was the daughter of Lewis and Sarah Stuart."

The late Honorable Hugh Blair Grigsby said this epitaph was the most elegant and touching one ever written."

The following lines were written by Col. John Stuart, on the post of the porch of the old Stuart mansion, from which a fair view of Peter's mountain in Monroe county can be obtained. Not many of the present generation, we dare say, know for whom Peter's mountain was named—these lines furnish the information. They were copied years ago by one of his daughters and the copy was recently resurrected from old papers:

"Dear Pete, from here I often view
Yon towering mound that's called for you.
The charming prospect I have seen
Changing by times from blue to green.
The azure that we now behold,
In Autumn, will be turned to gold,
In winter time it's spotless white

Like Jenny dressed on wedding night.
In grief it sometimes rolls it's head
And weeps for you, that's long been dead.
Then must I, too, resign this sight
And be forgot like Peter Wright?
For me no mount shall ever weep,
  No hill, nor dale, shall tell,
When in nature's sullen sleep
  The first that here did dwell.

My youthful sports are gone and past,
And hoary age is come at last,
With transporting hopes to endless day
I soon will wing the shining way,

Then shall my cheerful spirit sing
  The darksome hours away,
And rise on Faith's expanded wings
  To everlasting day.

"Review these numerous scenes! at once survey
Nature's extended face! then skeptic, say,
In this wild field of wonders can you find
No art discovered, and no end designed."

---

## MEMORANDUM—1798, JULY 15TH.

BY JOHN STUART.

The inhabitants of every country and place are desirous to enquire after the first founders, and in order to gratify the curious or such who may hereafter incline to be informed of the origin of the settlements made in Greenbrier. I leave this memorandum for their satisfaction being the only person at this time alive acquainted with the circumstances of its discovery and manner of settling. Born in Augusta county and the *particulars* of this place often related to me from my childhood by the first adventurers I can relate with certainty that our river was first discovered about the year 1749 by the white people—some say Jacob Marlin was the first person who discovered it: others that a man of an unsound mind, *whos* name I don't now re-

member, had wandered from Frederick county through the mountains and on his return reported "he had seen a river *runing* westward, supposed to be Greenbrier river. However, Jacob Marlin and Stephen Suiel were the first settlers at the mouth of Knaps creek above what is now called the little levels on the land still bearing the name of Marlins. These two men lived there in a kind of hermitage, having no *familys,* but frequently differing in sentiment which ended in rage. Marlin kept possession of the cabin whilst *Suiel* took up his *aboad* in the trunk of a large tree at a small distance, and thus living more *independant,* their *animosiys* would abate and *socitillity* ensued. Not long after they had made their settlement on the river, the country was explored by the late General Andrew Lewis at that time a noted and famous woodsman, on *whos* report an order of council was obtained granting one hundred thousand acres of lands on Greenbrier to the *Honbl.* John Robinson (Treasurer of Virginia) & Co. to the number of twelve, including old *Colo.* John Lewis and his two sons, William and Charles, with condition of *settleing* the land with inhabitants, certain *emolumnts* of three pounds per hundred acres to themselves. But the war breaking out between England and France in the year 1755, and the Indians being excited by the French to make war on the back inhabitants of Virginia, all who were then settled on Greenbrier were obliged to retreat to the older settlements for safety, amongst whom was Jacob Marlin, but Suiel fell a sacrifice to the enemy: This war ended in *1762,* and then some people returned and settled in Greenbrier again, amongst whom was Archibald Clendenin, *whos* residence was on the lands now claimed by John Davis by virtue of an *intermarrige* with his daughter and living two miles west of Lewisburg.

"The Indians breaking out again in 1763, came up the *Kenawha* in a large body, to the number of sixty and coming to the house of Frederick Sea, on Muddy creek, were kindly entertained by him and *Felty Yolkcum,* not suspecting their hostile design were suddenly killed and their *famileys,* with many others, made prisoners; then proceeding over the mountain they came to Archibald Clendenin, who like Sea and Yolkcum, entertained them *untill* they put him to death; his family with a number of others living with him being all made prisoners or killed, not any one escaping except Conrad Yolk-

com, who doubting the design of the Indians when the came to Clendenin, took his horse out under the pretence of hobbling him at some distance from the house. Soon after some guns were fired at the horse and a loud cry raised by the people, whereupon Yolkcum taking the alarm, mounted his horse and rode off as far as where the Court House now stands, and then beginning to ruminate whether he might not be mistaken in his apprehensions, concluded to return and know the truth, but just as he came to the corner of Clendenen's fence some Indians placed there presented their guns and attempted to shoot him, but their guns all missed fire (he thinks at least ten) he immediately fled to Jackson's river, alarming the people as he went, but few were willing to believe him; the Indians pursued after him and all that fell in their way were slain until they went on Carr's creek, now in Rockbridge county. So much people were *them* days intimidated by an attack of the Indians that they were suffered to retreat with all their booty and more prisoners than there was Indians in their party. I will here relate a *narative* of Archbl. Clendenen's wife, being a prisoner with her young child as they were passing over Keeney's *nob* from Muddy creek, a part of the Indians being in front with the remainder behind and the prisoners in the center, Mrs. Clendenen hands her child to another woman to carry and she *slipel* to one side and hid herself in a bush, but the Indians soon missing her one of them observed he would soon bring the cow to her calf and taking the child, caused it to cry very loud, but the mother not appearing, he took the infant and beat out its brains against a tree, then throwing it down in the road, all the people and horses that were in the rear passed over it *untill* it was trod to pieces. Many more cruelties were *commited, two horid* to be related, and too many to be contained in this memorandum. Thus was Greenbrier once more depopulated for six years, but a peace being concluded with Indians in 1765, and the lands on the western waters with certain *bounderys* being purchased at a treaty at Fort *Stanioix* by *Andw.* Lewis and Thomas Walker, commissioners appointed by Government, the people again returned to settle in Greenbrier in 1769, and I myself was amongst the first of those last adventurers, being at that time about nineteen years of age, with W. Robert McClenachan another very young man, our design was to secure lands and *encourrage* a settlement in the county, but the Indians

breaking out again in 1774, Colo. Andrew Lewis was ordered by the Earl of Dunmore (then Governor of Vrginia) to march against them with fifteen hundred volunteer militia, which army marched from Camp Union, now Lewisburg) the 11th day of Septmr., 1774, two *companys* of the said army being raised in Greenbrier and commanded by Capt. Robt. McClenachan and myself, we were met by the Indians on the 10th day of October at the mouth of the Kenawha and a very obstinate engagement ensued, the Indians were defeated, *tho* with the loss of seventy-five officers and soldiers, amongst the slain was Colo. Chas. Lewis who commanded the Augusta militia and my friend Capt. Robt. McClenachan. Colo. *Andw.* Lewis pursued his victory crossing the Ohio *untill* we were in sight of some Indian towns on the waters of *Siota,* where we were met by the Earl of Dunmore who commanded an army in person and had made his *rout* by the way of Fort Pitt, the Governor capitulating with the Indians Colo. Lewis was ordered to retreat and the next year hostilities commenced between the British and Americans at Boston in New England and I have since been informed by Colo. Lewis that the Earl of Dunmore (the King's Governor) knew of the attack to be made upon us by the Indians at the mouth of Kenawha, and hoped our *distruction;* this *sacret* was communicated to him by indisputable authority.

Independence being declared by America the 4th July, 1776, and the people assuming the *runes* of government, a county was granted to the people of Greenbrier under the commonwealth, in May, 1778, and a court was first held at my house on the 3 Tuesday in said month, not long after which we were invaded again by the Indians who had taken part with the British and on the 28th day of the same month Colo. Andrew Donnally's house was attacked about eight miles from Lewisburg by two hundred Indians; these Indians were pursued from the mouth of the Kenawha by two scouts from that garrison to wit, Phil. Hammon and John Prior, and passing the Indians at the Meadows gave *inteligence* to Colo. Donnallys of their approach who instantly collected about twenty men and the next morning sustained the attack of the enemy until he was relieved about two o'clock by sixty men from Lewisburg. I was one of the number and we got into the house, unhurt, being favored by a field of rye which grew close up to

the house, the Indians being all on the *oposite* side. Four men were killed before we got in, and about sixten Indians lay dead in the yard before the door, some of these were taken off in the night but we scalped nine the next morning; this was the last time the Indians invaded Greenbrier in any large party.

Peace with the British followed in 1781, and then the people of this county began to make some feeble efforts to regulate their society, and to open roads and passes for wagons through the mountains, which by many had been thought impracticable no *waggon* at that time having ever approached nearer than the Warm Springs—one petition the assembly granted, a law impowering the court to levy a certain annual sum in commutables from the *inhabitans,* for the purpose of opening a road from the court house to the Warm Springs. A *convenancy* so necessary for the importation of salt and other *necessarys* of lumber as well as conveying our hemp and other heavy ware to market, would readily be expected to receive the approbation of every one, but such is the perverse disposition of some men, unwilling that any should share advantages in preference to themselves that this laudable measure was *oposed* by Mr. William Hutchinson, who had first represented the county in general assembly—on this occasion without the *privity* of the people, went at his own *expence* to Richmond and by his insinuations to some of the members with unfair representations obtained a *suspention* of the law for two years, but the following year Colo. Thom's. Adams, who visited this county, satisfied with the impropriety of Hutchinson's representations had the *suspention* repealed and full powers were allowed to the court to levy money for the purpose aforesaid, and by this means a *waggon* road was opened from the Court House to the Warm Springs, which made way for the same to the Sweet Springs. The paper money issued for *mentaining* our war against the British, became totally depreciated, and there was not a sufficient quantity of specie in circulation to enable the people to pay the revenue tax assessed upon the citizens of this county, wherefore we fell in arrears to the public for four years. But the assembly again taking our remote situation under consideration *gresiously* granted the sum of £5000 of our said arrears to be applied to the purpose of opening a road from Lewisburg to *Kenawha* river. The people *greatful* for such *indulgance* willingly embraced the opportunity of

such an offer and every person liable for arrears of tax agreed to perform *labour* equivalent on the road, and the people being formed into districts with each a superintendent the road was completed in-the *space* of two months in the year 1786, and thus was a communication by *waggons* to the navigable waters of the Kenawha first effected and which will probably be found the *nighest* and best conveyance from the eastern to the western country that will ever be *knowen*—may I here *hazerd* a conjecture that has often occurred to me since I inhabited this place, that nature has designed this part of the world a peaceable retreat for some of her favorite children, where pure morals will be preserved by *seeparating* them from other *societys* at so respectful a distance by ridges of mountains; and I sincerely wish time may prove my conjecture rational and true.

From the springs of salt water discovered along our river, banks of iron *oar,* mines *pragnant* with salt petre, and *forrests* of sugar trees so amply provided and so *easely* acquired I have no doubt but the future inhabitants of this county will surely avail themselves of such singular advantages greatly to their comfort and satisfaction and render them a *greatful* and happy people.

It will be remembered that Lewisburg was first settled by Capt. Mathew Arbuckle after the town was laid off in the year 1780, and took its name in honor of the *familys* of the Lewis's in consequence of their holding a large claim in the Greenbrier grant. Capt. Arbuckle was killed the following year in a storm of wind by the falling of a tree, on the branch leading from the turn of the waters of Anthonys creek to Jackson's river; he was distinguished for his bravery, especially in the battle with the Indians at Point Pleasant.

---

## SKETCH OF FINCASTLE AND WHY SO NAMED, IN REPLY TO THE MAN FROM PASSADENA, CALIFORNIA.

### FINCASTLE.

In a recent number of this Historical Magazine a gentleman from Passadena, Cal., furnishes a subject for discussion, and I sail into it with all the facts I possess.

Where Fincastle now stands— a lovely little town of the old-fashioned—stone-paved type, where carriages used to bowl along with crests upon them and aristocratic ladies used to have carpets spread for their dainty feet,—was once the frontier post called "Monroe!"

It was probably first Botetourt Court House!

It was even before that simply "At Mrs. Breckinridge's"—as Colonel Preston dates a letter from it under that name!

In a part of the old house (in which I was born—almost a hundred years later)—Colonel William Preston sat and wrote a letter, recently published in the Magazine, and dated it "At Mrs. Breckinridge's." Later he refers to the settlement as "Botetourt Court House."

In some old papers I have found it called "Christian's Wolf Hills."

When Monroe was Governor of Virginia—about 1783—it was called "Monroe."

But you will find it still referred to as "Monroe" as late as 1810, in the Acts of Assembly when a Charter for a water company was granted to the town of Munroe, in the County of Botetourt, (See Hening's "Collections of Acts," chap. 42.

This is also referred to as "The President and Managers of the Fincastle Water Company."

Also the two names are given to the place in various legal papers concerning Fincastle Academy and glebe-lands, etc.

There was an Act to open a road from "*Munroe*" in Botetourt County to Sweet Springs in "*Munroe County*". These points were only a day's ride apart.

After Munroe County was taken off of Botetourt, it was decided to change the name of the village in Botetourt to Fincastle—which I am led to understand was so named in honor of the seat of Lord Norbourn de Botetourt, and had no reference to Lord Dunmore—or Count Fincastle—a name I never heard him called before.

As to Patrick Henry's wiping the name off the maps, I never heard of before—but I do know that Fincastle County was changed—it being a strip of land in South Western Virginia reaching out to the Ohio river.

Wheeling was at one time called "Fort Fincastle," and that was also probably named for Baron de Botetourt—as Botetourt and West Augusta embraced all the frontier then—and Botetourt was a popular Governor.

Colonel William Preston called his house seat "Fincastle," and it set about where the Polytechnique Institute is—at Blacksburg,—and he dated several letters from his home there—when the village of Fincastle was called "Bot. Court House." *1774-1775.*

But I think these letters were simply dated as in the "County of "Fincastle!"

But the name has not been wiped off the Map. It is a smart little town of the old-fashioned, aristocratic, God-fearing and God-worshiping kind, and was first named "Christian's Wolf Hills" because Israel Christian patented the land there. Then it was Botetourt Court House—after Bot. was taken from Augusta. Then it was Munroe, and later it was settled as Botetourt. County seat should be named for Norbourn de Botetourt's home in England.

Hon. William A. Glassgow, writing some years ago in the current press, said that at the first Court of Botetourt, held in 1770, the worshipful justices recorded their desire to name the settlement for Norborne Berkley de Botetourt, by giving it the name of his childhood's home—in old England, and calling it Fincastle. But he further said that John Bowyer dissented to this. At any rate, it was discussed and proposed at that early day—if it was not adopted permanently until many years later.

I never heard of Patrick Henry's spite at Dunmore, and in the light of his victory over the deposed and disgraced John, I am inclined to think the bewigged gentlemen burgesses had something more serious to adjust after the Revolution than wiping musical names off the maps of Virginia, and as a matter of fact—they did not bother *"Fincastle!"*

Old Patrick himself was there once—investigating a murder trial —and that was in the days of horse-back travel—only pack-saddle trains ever reached these inner recesses of the valley; but in recent years—for all Fincastle does not afford any rail-road—few persons live out a life-time without seeing *Fincastle!*

EVA GRANT MALONEY.

# THE PRICES OF GREENBRIER.

BY E. G. MALONEY.

Samuel Price patented land in Greenbrier, as follows:

1786—340 acres on Bear Creek.

1786—580 acres on Meadow river. (*Price and McClung* in partnership.)

1804—615 acres on Great Sewel.

This first *Samuel Price* visited Greenbrier with the sons of Andrew Lewis, and the McClung boys and the Renick boys after the Revolution—about 1784 or '85. These boys were hunting and prospecting, and had some adventures with the Indians.

One adventure in the region of Hawk's Nest is said to have been a chase by Indians, in which Samuel Price escaped on a belled horse—by holding the clapper silent—but whether on his own horse or one caught up from its pasture I do not know. The story is hazy—coming from Samuel Price's grand-daughter.

After this visit, Samuel Price returned to what was then said to be his home—in Augusta County, Virginia.

About 1786 he moved to Greenbrier and settled with his wife and lived in the "Levels"—now *Savannah*. Several times after moving to Greenbrier, his family traveled back to Augusta—being frightened by stories of Indian raids.

In the old records at Lewisburg Clerk's office, the County Court proceedings are mentioned and it is shown that "*Samuel Price Gentleman*" was one of the Judge's of the Commissioner's Courts as early as 1793.

He manumitted a large number of his slaves and bought land for them in Ohio.

Some of the slaves he kept for house servants after freeing most of those he owned, (these were half-breeds, sons of one black woman house-servant, named Hannah, and her slave *half-breed* husband, *Ben,*) tried to murder their master when he was old and blind—so these were sold, and many years later some of Samuel Price's descendants talked about trying to recover and re-enslave the blacks who had been sent to Ohio. This was, of course, never attempted in

serious earnest—because only a few of the poorer and dissatisfied ones desired it.

Samuel Price became wealthy from his cattle growing, and lived until 1840. He was blind for many years before death. He was twice married. It is said that he married cousins, both of whom were named *Margaret Black*.

Samuel Price told his descendants that he had formerly lived in Maryland, and had moved from Maryland to Augusta County, and thence to Greenbrier.

Samuel Price and Margaret, his wife, had children as follows:

Samuel—who went West from Greenbrier.

William—who went to Missouri from Greenbrier.

Jacob—who married his cousin, of some degree, and moved to Botetourt County, Virginia, from Greenbrier. Married *"Sophia M. Price"* 1st.

James—who died in Greenbrier.

Sarah—who married Michael Bright, of Greenbrier.

Nancy—who married Thomas Beard, of Greenbrier.

Elizabeth—who married Jacob Walkup.

Samuel Price married a second wife, whose name was given as "Margaret Black—of Augusta." Children by second marriage are as follows:

John— who remained in Greenbrier, and whose son, Washington Price, still lives on part of his original land.

Mary—who married Archibald McClintock.

Margaret—born in 1825, who married James Erwin, and whose daughter, Mary Ann Libby Erwin, married David S. Haptonstall, lived in Greenbrier.

---

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR SAMUEL PRICE.

There was also later another Price family in Greenbrier, and one of whom was Governor Samuel Price, who was the son of Samuel Price, who came from Fauquier county, Virginia, and settled in Preston county in 1815.

Samuel Price, Jr., was born in Fauquier, July 28, 1805; educated in the common schools of his day, and went to Kentucky in 1821, and taught school and read law with Judge Thompson; he afterwards went to Nicholas county, Virginia; and he also lived in Wheeling, and settled in Greenbrier in 1838. His wife was Jane Stuart; married February 6, 1837, and their children were nine in number, one of whom is Miss Margaret Lynn Price.

He was a Whig until after the war, when he acted with the Democrats. He was admitted to the Bar in 1832, and was Clerk of Nicholas county in 1831. He was Prosecuting Attorney in 1833; and was in the Legislature in 1834, 1835, and in 1836. In 1837 he represented Braxton county; in 1841 he represented Greenbrier, until 1852. In 1850-51 he was in the Virginia Convention; as also in 1860-61. In 1863 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of Virginia. In 1865 he was elected Judge, but declined the office. He presided over the Convention of 1872 in West Virginia, and was United States Senator after the death of A. T. Caperton in 1876. He died at his home in Lewisburg, February 25, 1884. He was a Ruling Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He was strong mentally and physically, and one of the most prominent lawyers of his State.

## MRS. EVA GRANT MOLONEY.

Her maternal grand-father was from Greenbrier, and she was born in Botetourt, and her maiden name was Eva S. Grant—and soon after her marriage she moved into West Virginia and most of her immediate family reside in this State.

She is known as a voluminous writer of History and Fiction, and most of her stories are laid in the mountains of West Virginia.

"Gilliad Moons Speculation" and "Ejecting Margaret" are only stories; the scenes were laid in Kanawha and the treatment close to nature and local coloring.

"How Margaret Danced With the Shawneese" was a family tradition and the Indians were of Cornstalk's braves.

She wrote one verse, an Appeal to General Shipp, of the Virginia Military Institute, on behalf of some cadets who had been expelled for

insubordination, in which was related the story of some cadets taking part in the Battle of New Market in 1864.

She was tendered the place of a war correspondent in Cuba, during the Spanish war.

EVA GRANT MALONEY.

While much of her writing has been to a large extent fiction, yet she has written much that is historical, and she enjoys unearthing facts that have long been overlooked and forgotten.

One of her poems was largely copied by the Southern papers, which was published in a Richmond paper at the time of the Confederate Reunion held there. We give a verse of the same:

"On to Richmond! On to Richmond!"
Says the veteran of to day,
As he limps out to the station
In his northern cloth of gray,

And his old canteen is rusted
And his head's a frosty place!
He has left behind his musket
For his heart is full of peace."

"On to Richmond, says he, smiling,
Once again the boys will meet
And the bands will play our Dixie
And the troops be in the street," &c.

We regret our space forbids more particulars, but this introduction will be followed by other historical contributions.

W. S. LAIDLEY.

---

## DR. STEPHEN LEY AND FREDERICK CONRAD.

There appeared in the October number of this Magazine an article entitled, "The Tease Family of Teas Valley and Kanawha, W. Va."

In my family there was handed down a manuscript written by my great-great-grand-aunt, Elizabeth Catherine Walls, who wrote of her recollections of her mother and my great-great-great-grand aunt, Mrs. John Sharp Watkins, (Louisa Christina Ley), and afterwards Mrs. Kidd. Mrs. Kidd was the youngest of the six daughters of old Dr. Stephen Ley, of Landau, Germany. As so many records were destroyed during the Civil War, Dr. Ley and his family seemed an unsolvable mystery, until Mrs. Walls' manuscript came to light. It seems evidently written piecemeal, but is a valuable contribution to the history of that period, as well of the immediate family.

In Germany each man is taught a trade, from the Emperor down, —as Dr. Ley was taught tanning, and coming to this country for pleasure and travel, he realized the wonderful possibilities of this trade in the new country, and used his knowledge to great advantage to himself and connection. Many of the tanyards he established are still in existence. When my father, Dr. Archibald Magill Fauntleroy, who married Miss Sally Harrison Conrad, of Winchester, Va., established himself in Staunton, Va., after the war the house he selected as his home was adjoining in the rear, the tanyard sunk by old Dr. Ley, and many times I have been rescued from an untimely

end trying to balance myself in a walk around the narrow ledges of the tan-vats; and the greatest pleasure we children coveted was to be allowed to ride the poor bag o'bones of a horse that turned the tan-bark mill.

In the old family Bible, brought from Germany, and written in old Grandfather Fred'k Conrad's hand, the name ofhis wife is spelled Ley, which has since been spelled in various ways, sometimes Leigh, and again Lee; but I judge that it must originally have been Ley, as Fred'k wrote it himself in the Bible.

Dr. Stephen Ley, with his wife, who was born Marie von Unschuld, came to this country in 1750; their third daughter, Maria Clare Ley, married her cousin, Frederick Conrad; their son, Daniel Holmes Conrad, married Rebecca Hunter Holmes; their son, Robert Young Conrad, married Elizabeth Whiting Powell; their daughter, Sally Harrison Conrad, married my father, Dr. Archibald Magill Fauntleroy.

ANNIE MAGILL FAUNTLEROY.

---

## A SKETCH BY MRS. WALL, OF WINCHESTER, OF HER ANCESTORS, FOR HER CHILDREN.

My grand-father's name was Ley, (afterwards spelled Leigh or Lee), Germans, natives of Landaugh, a city of Germany, near the Danube, they were of honrable birth and wealthy family, highly educated in the literature of the day, and professors of the Christian faith. They had six children, all daughters. In 1750, or thereabouts, my Grand-father Ley came to America in pursuit of his eldest daughter Adelaide, who came over some time previous on a visit to the Colonies, in company with a family of intimate friends, who intended to make their future home here. Not having heard from her for many months after she arrived in America, he concluded to come over himself, and embarked with his two daughters, Maria Clara and Rosanne, in company with Frederick Conrad,—a kinsman, a native of Balmholden, in the Duchy of Zweibrecken, quite young, of honorable birth and wealthy parentage, coming over for pleasure and curiosity to see the new world.

On their arrival in Philadelphia they here learned the said intelligence of the death of Adelaide, which had occurred previous to their leaving Germany, but they had not received the letter that brought the sad news. Not wishing to return immediately, he decided to travel and look at the country. Taking his two remaining daughters he traveled through Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia, becoming each day more pleased with the beauty and fertility of this country, he determined to make it his permanent home, and without further delay purchased property in Frederick county, Md., where he sank a tanyard and planted a vineyard, and took up his abode.

Sometime after this, his daughter Rosa married Mr. Walter, a worthy gentleman; they had three daughters, Rosa, Louise and Charlotte. Rosa married a member of the Maryland bar, a Mr. Brent.

At last becoming restless and leaving Mrs. Walter in full possession of the property, he left with his daughter, Maria Clara, and his young kinsman, Conrad, for Winchester, Va., where being much pleased he again bought property, sank a tanyard and planted a hopyard.

In September 29th, of the same year, (1757 it should be, Maria Clare was married to Mr. Conrad, she being 21 years of age and he 34), from them the branch of the Conrad family in the United States originate, and in this place, Winchester, is the old homestead of all the Conrads; here they carried on the tanyard and hopyard, to a great extent, they employed the best workmen, invested their capital, —this being the first tanyard that was ever in this part of the country. It was like coining money, I have seen them myself carry gold home by the basketful. Having now fully decided to remain in America, Grand-father sent to Landaugh, Germany, in the year 1759, for his wife, and two other daughters, Catherine and Charlotte, who soon arrived in Frederick City, where they left Charlotte with her married sister, Mrs. Walter, where she soon after married a Mr. Balzar, a merchant; they had three children, one daughter, two sons; John, the eldest, married a daughter of Mr. Balch, of Georgetown, where some of his grand-children are still living. The daughter, Louise, married a respectable gentleman of Washington City.

Grand-father, not many months after the arrival of his wife, my grand-mother, concluded to give his entire possessions in Winchester to his son-in-law, Uncle Fred'k Conrad, and look out for another home

for himself. Taking Grand-mother and his remaining single daughter Catherine, he went to New London, in Virginia, in 1760; here he again purchased property and having succeeded so well in carrying on the tanning business in former places, he again sunk a tanyard and planted a vineyard,—although not being a workman himself, he seemed to have a passion for tanyards and vineyards. Sometime after their arrival here his daughter Catherine married a Mr. Teazes (pronounced Tees), a gentleman of wealth and high birth, then an officer in the American Army, he had engaged in the war with the Indians, had been captured by them, in the act of being scalped by them, was rescued by an Indian squaw under condition of becoming one of her family, her adopted son, but was finally after seven years restored to his family, who had long mourned him as lost. Aunt Catharine Teazes had seven children: three sons and four daughters. The eldest son, Stephen Teazes, married a Miss Katherine Carrol, of Carrolton, Md., and soon after his marriage he emigrated to western Virginia, and settled in Kanawha county, where he took up a large body of land, extending from Mud river to the great Kanawha river,—a beautiful valley, to which he gave his name, and to this day it goes by the name of Tees Valley,—he was one of the first settlers of that country, being there at the time Boone was sent from the country to the Legislature. Most of his grand-children still reside in Kanawha, being among the most respectable families of that country—the Hansfords, Capehearts, Wilsons and Thompsons. Aunt Catherine's son John married and remained at the old homestead in New London: his sisters all remained single but one, they therefore lived with him until their death, that occurred about two years since,—all dying in a short time of each other, the eldest being 90 years of age,— all worthy members of the Presbyterian Church. Lucy married a Mr. Haas, a relative of Uncle Fred'k Conrad's, of Winchester. William Teazes, the youngest son, studied medicine in Winchester with his cousin, Daniel Conrad, for two years, and he and his cousin, Edward Conrad, Dr. Wolfe, and Alfred T. Thruston, (who graduated in Europe), all studying at the same time in Winchester, with Dr. Daniel Conrad. William's health became delicate, he left for New London, where he lived but a short time. He never married, but was engaged to his cousin (my sister), Jane Watkins, at the time of his death; she also remained single. I have a letter now in my posses-

sion from Dr. Thruston to cousin, Wm. Teazes, written from Paris, France, giving an account of the Medical college there, also of the French society of that day, that is very interesting.

Some years after the marriage of Aunt Catherine Teazes, grandfather again gave up his possessions to his son-in-law Teazes, and left New London for Staunton, where he again purchased property, sunk a tanyard and planted a vineyard, for the last time, and situated himself permanently, which grand-mother greatly desired on account of their youngest daughter, Louisa Christiana, (named after Christian King Louis, who was then in possession of the throne of France), whom they left in France with her uncle, grand-mother's brother, a member of the King's Court,—having no children of his own was anxious to adopt her as his own child. Being young, beautiful and highly educated and accomplished and very amiable, she was a great favorite with all, especially her Royal Highness, the Princess, and her aunt loved her as her own child, and when her mother came to America refused to give her up, at least until they should become permanently settled in their new home—that was about the time grandfather settled in Staunton. She became anxious to see her parents, curious to see the new world and having a good opportunity of coming over with some friends, determined to do so; soon after her landing she came directly to her sister, Mrs. Fred'k Conrad, in Winchester; here she spent a short time, then proceeded to her father in Staunton, where she afterwards became the wife of Dr. John Sharp Watkins, my father. Dr. Watkins was a young Englishman from London, who came to the country in company with the Rev. Alexander Belmain, Rev. North, (Episcopal clergymen), and Mr. Jones (grand-father of Wm. Jones, of Vaucluse, Va., and others of Frederick county), coming directly to Winchester, which was at that time one of the principal towns of Virginia, where Dr. Belmain located and became pastor of the old Stone Church. The Rev. Mr. Thurston being the former pastor, whose daughter afterwards married cousin Fred'k Conrad, son of old Fred'k Conrad. This church was given by Lord Fairfax, there he was buried,—this was the second church in Winchester, the old German Reformed church, built by Uncle Conrad, being the first house of worship in that place.

Dr. Watkins did not remain here long, but in company with Rev. North went to Staunton, where Rev. North became the pastor of the

Protestant Episcopal Church, and Dr. Watkins located himself and soon after married Louisa Christiana Ley (my mother). Dr. Watkins was an eminent physician, commanding the most extensive practice. It was at this time his nephew, John Watkins, a member of the British Parliament, came over on business for the Government, he remained here and became a member of the first assembly that met in Richmond, and was at the time of great peril, sheltered in his Uncle's house in Staunton during the time of the Revolution. He afterwards married a lady of Richmond, who after his death married Rev. Mr. Clay, father of the late Henry Clay, of Ashland.

Not long after the marriage of my mother, grand-mother Ley died, in full assurance of a home in heaven; she was a superior and excellent woman, interesting and affectionate in every relation of life. She was buried in the old Episcopal Churchyard in Staunton. Soon after her death grand-father became restless, and desirous to see his children once more, left for a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Conrad, in Winchester,—although being more than 80 years old, he was as active as a boy, remarkably handsome and youthful in appearance, always social and pleasant. He never returned to Staunton, but died at Uncle Conrad's at an advanced age, leaving all his children handsomely situated, all of them wealthy.

Uncle and Aunt Conrad had two daughters, Catherine and Betsy; five sons, Fred'k, John, Daniel, Stephen and Edward. Stephen died young. John was a merchant and married Betsy, daughter of Col. Rutherford, Congressman, and sister of Mrs. Gen. Peyton, of Winchester. They had four children; two daughters, both named Maria (one died), the other married Mr. Hammond, of Jefferson; the two sons, Daniel Peyton Conrad, married Miss Richards, of Leesburg; they had three children, Bettie, Peyton, and Clementine who died young.

Mrs. Conrad is now living with her remaining children in Newark, Ohio. Their other son, Rutherford, married his cousin, Margaret Peyton, sister of Mrs. Wm. L. Clark, of Winchester. They had two sons, Henry and John, both died young. After cousin John Conrad's death his widow married Dr. Davis, of Charlestown, W. Va.; they had one daughter, Mary, who married Mr. Keys, of Charlestown, Jefferson county, Va.

Cousin Catherine's eldest daughter married Mr. Groverman, of

Alexandria, an Irish-Scotch shipping merchant. It is really believed he was a Hollander by birth. They had four children, Maria and Betsy. Maria married Mr. Jamison, of that place, where she still lives. Betsy died. The two sons died young.

Betsy married General Young, of Alexandria, and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Roberta. Lizzie married Mr. Fendall, a lawyer, of Washington. Roberta married Mr. Brown, a lawyer also, (afterwards Governor of Mississippi). Their two sons are now in the Navy—William and James Young.

Cousin Daniel Conrad, M. D., went to Scotland to graduate in medicine; sometime after his return he married Rebecca, daughter of Col. Joseph Holmes, and sister of Governor Holmes and Hugh Holmes, of Winchester. They had two sons; David Holmes, who married Nancy, daughter of Judge Carr, of Winchester, and now resides in Martinsburg. His other son, Robert Young married Betty Whiting, daughter of Major Burr Powell, of Loudon, Va.

Fred'k Conrad married Sidney, daughter of Colonel Thurston, and sister of Mrs. Col. Magill, of Winchester. They had four daughters, Nancy, Sidney, Mary, and Lizzie; four sons, Fred'k, Charles, Alfred, and Francis. They all left Winchester for a home in Louisiana, where they all married well and prospered.

Cousin Edward Conrad married Harriett, daughter of General Roberdeau, a very wealthy Scotch gentleman; they had two sons, James, of United States Army, and Daniel, M. D., who married Sarah Jane, daughter of Alfred H. Powell, of Winchester, and is now practicing medicine there. Grand-mother's youngest daughter, Louisa Ley, married Dr. Watkins, (and lived at the old homestead in Staunton), had four children; one son, who died in infancy, and three daughters, Maria Clara, Elizabeth Catherine, and Jane Lydia. After the death of my father, Dr. Watkins,—who died in great peace and much lamented as a physician, layman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and interred with great honors in the old churchyard beside his friend, Rev. Mr. North, whose marble tablet still remains in the walls of the old Protestant Episcopal Church of that place,—his two daughters, my eldest sister and myself, (Maria was educated in Winchester), boarded with Aunt and Uncle Conrad. There we remained five or six years, our cousins were as brothers and sisters, and we never lost this devoted affection and kind remembrance for each other.

Aunt and Uncle Conrad loved us as their children and treated us as such. Soon after my sister Maria left school she married Mr. George White, son of Col. Hugh White, of Tennessee, and brother of the late Judge Hugh White, United States Senator. Maria had nine children; six daughters, two living in Winchester; one son living in London and one in Alabama. I was engaged to my cousin, Daniel Conrad, for three or four years, and was to have been married to him on his return from Scotland, but during his stay there I became religious, and against the will of all my relations joined the Methodist Church; on his return I thought better to break the engagement, as he was very wild and gay, and very much opposed to my being a Methodist, (who were a despised people in that day); not long after this I became acquainted with Rev. James Walls, of York, Pa., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was originally from Wales, wealthy and of honorable birth. We were married in Staunton at my mother's; afterwards lived in Winchester. We had six children: four daughters and two sons; William and John, Louisa Clara, Maria R., Elizabeth C. and Jane A. Dr. William married a lady of Bath, Miss Mary Burnestur; they had one son, died in infancy; one daughter, Anna L., who married A. B. Davidson, son of Rev. Dr. Davidson, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Frederick City. A. B. Davidson is a wholesale merchant of Baltimore; they had four children, three daughters, one son.

Dr. John W. S. Walls married; his first wife was Miss Littler, daughter of Captain Littler, of Hardy county; his present wife (a cousin), Miss Hansford,—daughter of Elizabeth Teazes and Major Hansford, brother of Milton Hansford, who married Mary Park, grand-niece of General Washington, being a grand-child of Uncle Stephen Teazes, of Teas Valley. Dr. Walls has but one child, a son by his first marriage. The eldest and youngest daughters, Elizabeth and Maria Watkins, are living at their old homestead in Winchester. Jane Watkins never married, but lived in Winchester until her death; she was 80 when she died, and was a most excellent woman, beloved by all.

There was not such a house in all the country for hospitality, sociability, gayety and pleasure as Uncle Fred'k Conrad's. Lord Fairfax and Delmark, with their attendants, were there frequently, and being particular friends, they would all meet,—ladies and gentlemen of the

neighborhood, when the grand assembly balls were to take place,— to have their heads cushioned and powdered for the dance. It was also a home for the stranger, and the poor were never turned away empty. Aunt was a great Christian; she was one of the excellent of the earth, though frequently they drank deeply of the pleasures of the world, but my dear Aunt moved on in the even tenor of her way, soaring above it.

Although grand-father and mother being so high-minded and aristocratic and Uncle Conrad so exclusive, she remained the same meek Christian until her death. They lived long to enjoy life and see their children comfortably situated, and died in peace and hope of a blissful eternity. They were members of the Otterbine or German Reformed Church, where they, with nearly all of our ancestors' remains are deposited in the graveyard of said church. Thus have they all passed away; we all do fade as a leaf. There was not a blemish, as far as the family tree can be traced; all great, noble, wealthy and glorious for this world honors,— where all is pershing in the using. But I fondly hope that many of them had a right to the tree of life, and heirs to a better inheritance in a brighter world than this.

I have sketched these outlines of our history for the benefit of my family and relations private use, that they may learn that there is nothing here on earth deserves of joy and permanent affection, for every jest has a snare and every pleasure a poison.

(Signed) MRS. E. C. WALLS.

Winchester, 1842.

This manuscript was commenced in 1792, and seems to have been closed in 1842—fifty years in preparing, the latter relating to existing branches of the family confirms these dates. (Note by Daniel Holmes Conrad.)

---

## DR. D. H. CONRAD'S STATEMENT.

*January 27, 1860.* I have gotten the written manuscript of Mrs. Walls, the wife of the Rev. James Walls, copied for me as her reminiscences of her family and mine—her mother, the widow of Dr. Watkins, afterwards Mrs. Kidd, was the sister of my grand-mother,

both daughters of Stephen Ley, (pronounced Lay, being the old French for law), who was of Landau. My grand-father's mother was a French Huegenot, according to the tradition of the family. Deux-ponts, where my grand-father was born in July 28, 1723, was then a dutchy of the Upper Rhine circle and annexed to France under the wars of the French Revolution, afterwards to Bavaria—his wife, my grand-mother, was therefore Mrs. Walls' aunt, my mother's sister.

Frederick Conrad came over with his father-in-law (to be) to this country at a period not exactly known to me, but several years before he was married, which was in 1757, he being 34 and my grand-mother 21 years of age. They were married in Winchester, Va., where my grand-father was one of the first settlers and a thriving, wealthy, hospital man. The tradition of his liberal housekeeping and open hospitality long prevailed in the town. In a publication of the banished Quakers, who were sent by General Washington from Philadelphia to the interior, Winchester was fixed upon as the place of their enforced sojourn. Their descendants have for private distribution printed the Dairies of some of these suspected men, in which among other things they record the trouble of getting comfortable quarters in this (then) small town, and finding "Friend Phillip Burk" not sufficient to hold them, all (the only decent inn in town) "the rest of us went to Frederick Conrad's", who opened his house to these worthy Quakers, whose offence consisted in refusing to swear allegiance to the new Government, and as they alleged not because of traitorous feelings or sentiments, but because they followed literally the Bible injunction to "swear not at all." be that as it may, my good grand-father, though a staunch Whig, all through the contest and to the day of his death, opened his house and home to these men who were hurried from Philadelphia before they could provide themselves with money and necessaries. They remained in Winchester and the neighborhood for a considerable time under the control of my other grand-father, Joseph Holmes, who was Commissary of Prisoners, and had the care of those also who had been taken at the defeat of Burgoyne, and were stationed in Winchester under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Steward, and Baron Reidesel, chief officers respectively of the English and Hessian prisoners.

Old Dr. Ley, my grand-mother's father, died in Winchester at an advanced age, before my grand-father's death, he came up from Staun-

ton, where he lived, and spent the close of his life with his daughter and son-in-law.

Mrs. Walls seems to have understood that her grand-father's young kinsman (grand-father, Frederick Conrad,) was of wealthy and honorable parentage; certain it is. He was a man of wealth, and died possessed of a large estate for the time he lived in. Mr. Frederick Conrad was before the Revolution a vestryman and senior warden of old Frederick parish. Bishop Meade mentions that he remained a vestryman from 1764 until 1780, sixteen years. The Bishop informed me further that he as senior warden some time during this period was deputed to go down to the chapel near Millwood, and investigate certain charges against the treasurer of that branch of the parish. He found the incumbent delinquent, or in some way to blame, and deposed him from his office and shut up the church. This must have been after the rector, old Colonel Thurston, had resigned and gone into the army, and the care of the parish was left to the vestry. After the vestries were abolished in 1780, Frederick Conrad, who was attached (I suppose by early education) to the German Reformed Church, built the church of that denomination east of Mr. Jacob Baker's property (formerly Judge Tucker's) out of his own funds, and the graveyard thereto annexed contains the remains of this old patriarch of Winchester, of his wife and son Stephen, of my grand-father and grand-mother. I think that Lord Fairfax granted in the first place the whole of that series of graveyards—the Lutheran, German Reformed and Presbyterian—to my grand-father, and he ceded the Lutheran and Presbyterian, and perhaps Catholic, to their respective Church authorities,—such I have understood to be the fact from my brother, who once investigated the title. My grand-father's house was very often visited by the old proprietor (as may be seen by Mrs. Walls' account), Frederick Conrad, the elder, who died while my father was prosecuting his medical studies in Edinburg and London about the year 1792 or 93. He left his son Frederick executor and residuary legatee—he made rapid disposition of the estate, not only his own part, but of the legacies of my father, and of Dr. Edward Conrad, his youngest brother,—who was educated by my father, and died in Winchester in 1820, an eminent physician, leaving a widow (the daughter of General Roberdeau) and two sons, all now alive, 1860. My father, after his brother Fred'k had removed to Louisiana,

brought suit on the executors bond of Fred'k Conrad the 2d, his brother, for the legacy to Uncle Edward. The bond proved defective and the sureties, Col. Chas. Magill and Henry Dangerfield, (Frederick Conrad's brothers-in-law), were thus exonerated from the heavy liabilities incurred as sureties, and Judge Carr, the Chancellor, in deciding the case on the principles of equity, decreed that my father who had received some advances, which were deducted from his legacy, should pay over the half to his brother's estate—I found this decree standing against us in favor of Edward Conrad's children, on my return from the West, and knowing the liberal expenditures made by Dr. Daniel Conrad towards the education, support and settlement of their father, Dr. Edward, I asked of them to release the decree, which they did. My father thus brought suit for his brother's benefit, and gained a loss, on the principle that "Equality is Equity"—while the real delinquent, my worthy uncle Fred'k, being himself in Louisiana and insolvent, I suppose, got scot free of that and other heavy claims which my father had to pay for him. His son, my cousin Fred'k, of Baton Rouge, is rich enough to buy out all my father's descendants.

The present descendants of Fred'k Conrad, my father's brother, who moved to Louisiana with his father-in-law, Colonel Thruston, are:

1. Fred'k D. C., of Baton Rouge. 2. Chas. M. C., (late Secretary of War under Fillmore). 3. The families of two sons, Alfred T. C. and Francis. The daughters I know of were: Mrs. Towles, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Palfrey, and Mrs. Weeks. Alfred, married to Nannie Hunter, daughter of M. T. H. and Chas. Weeks. The other daughters I do not know whom they married. Mrs. Young's children and grandchildren are in Washington and Philadelphia and Mississippi. Elizabeth, recently dead, married to Phillip Fendall, Esq., has left a large family. Mrs. Brown, wife of Albert G. Brown, late Governor of Mississippi, and now Senator in Congress, has two children: Capt. William Young, of the United States Navy, now in Philadelphia, has a number of children; he married a daughter of Judge Black, of Delaware.

It would require a family tree, however, to show the large number of the descendants of the old Fred'k and Maria Clara Ley.

I remember Mrs. Wall's mother, Mrs. Watkins, afterwards Mrs. Kidd,—who was it seems educated at the court of France, (see manu-

script)—and when I read this the other day and learned it for the first time, it accounted to me for the appearance, dress, and manners of this fine old lady. We children used always at Christmas and Easter to visit Aunt Kidd, and I remember her yet, a stately, fair-skinned, large old lady, dressed in the highest style, in Mrs. Walls' poor old habitation, in black satin with rich lace; and I always thought she must look like a queen. I had no idea that she had been companion and protege of the princess of that court. She certainly was one of the most imposing and handsome old women that ever I saw.

Mrs. Walls, the lady who writes this queer family history, was one of the most beautiful women, and excellent, that ever lived. The family was always poor in their circumstances—the old parson work as a carpenter (as his divine Master did) and he was one of the most devoted, consistent, zealous Christian ministers that ever lived, and died triumphing in his faith.

MANUSCRIPT OF DANIEL HOLMES CONRAD, 1860.

Dr. Stephen Ley married—Innocence (?), Landau, Germany.

Maria Clare Ley married Frederick Conrad, Balholden, Zwiebrecken, Germany.

Daniel Conrad married Rebecca Holmes, daughter of Colonel Joseph Holmes.

Robert Young Conrad married Betty Whiting Powell, daughter of Major Burr Powell.

Sally Harrison Conrad married Archibald Magill Fauntleroy.

---

## HUNTER.

Andrew Hunter, the first one from whom is traced an unbroken line, was born about 1640 in Scotland, it is thought at the ancestral seat of the Hunter's since 1150, Hunterston, county Ayr. He settled at Clogan, Londonderry, Ireland. Had four children. Died 1734, living to almost the centry mark. His eldest son, Hugh Hunter, married Isabella Semple, had five children—Andrew, Nicholas, Elizabeth (married Carr), David, and Nancy, who married a Willock, and remained in Ireland. He died in 1732, naming his father as executor

in his will, made in the Parish of Tamlaghtfinlagan, county of Londonderry, Ireland. The Hunter estate adjoined the Holmes estate of Bally Kelly, both families owning extensive property. Andrew had the Clogan estate; Paul Hunter one-half of Machrymore; John Hunter had Tartna Kelly, etc., etc. The Hunter, Holmes, and Carr

ANNE MAGILL FAUNTLEROY.

families intermarried, and members of each family came to America about the same time, 1740-50.

Rev. Andrew Hunter emigrated and settled in Princeton, New Jersey. Died without issue.

David Hunter and his brother Nicholas settled in York, Pa., about 1740. David bought land in Strabane, county Adams (originally part of York county), and founded a small town, first called Strabane, now called Hunterston, six miles north of Gettysburg, Pa. He was Captain in one of the two York county companies in the expedition

to Fort Duquesne (Pittsburg), and one of two Commissioners in making settlement with the enemy. He married Martha McIlhenny about 1746; she was daughter of Moses McIlhenny, and his wife, Rebecca Hooe. The McIlhennys had also come from Londonderry, Ireland. There were six children of this union: Rebecca, born November, 1748, married Joseph Holmes, Commissary General of Prisoners at Winchester, Va., during the Revolutionary War; Rev. Andrew, born 1751, adopted by his uncle, Rev. Andrew Hunter, of Princeton, N. J.; Moses, born 1753, married daughter of Adam Stephen, and widow of Alexander Spotswood Dandridge, whose sister married Patrick Henry; Nancy, born 1756, married Joseph Kean; Martha, known throughout the connection as "Aunt Patty," died unmarried; David, born 1761, married Elizabeth Pendleton.

Moses Hunter and Ann Stephen Dandridge had issue: Ann Evelina, who married Henry St. George Tucker; Moses, married Mary Snickers, daughter of Edmund Snickers and Frances Washington, daughter of Warner Washington, who built "Audley" in Clark county; David, died unmarried, was Liutenant in United States Army, killed 1813.

Rev. Andrew Hunter (2nd) marrier first, Miss Riddle; second, Miss Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

ANNE MAGILL FAUNTLEROY.

---

## THE ENGLE FAMILY OF SHENANDOAH VALLEY.

BY J. M. ENGLE.

After the Indians abandoned the country of this valley in 1754 and went west of the Alleghenies to join the French on the Ohio, there came numbers of settlers from Pennsylvania to the Shenandoah valley in Virginia.

In 1754 Melchor Engle bought 397 acres of land of Lord Thomas Fairfax at the head spring of Elk Branch Creek, near Duffields, Va., and around this spring erected a stone fort as a place of safety for himself and neighbors when the Indian war parties came into the valley.

Melchor Engle and his three sons, John, William and Philip, had come down from Lancaster, Pa., a few years before. An old deed for John Link farm, dated January 1, 1754, for 397 acres, in possession of the family, is the oldest record.

This old settler, with Adam Moler, his friend, had left Germany and came to Philadelphia, Pa., in search of new land and a home in the new country, and on out to Lancaster county, Pa., and down the Cumberland valley, via the Pack Horse Ford, now Antietam Ford, Md., where General Lee's army crossed to battle 100 years later.

Both these old settlers got large tracts of land, and their children fill the lower valley.

John Engle went into the Revolutionary war and was killed in battle, and books in the library at Washington, D. C., show 300 acres of land still due him for service as a non-commissioned officer.

William Engle moved up the valley to Capon Bridge and raised a large family. One in each generation a Methodist minister. Rev. J. J. Engle, retired, of Berryville, Va., and his son, Rev. J. S. Engle, Salem, Va., are of him, as was also Lieutenant Holland Engle, of the Stonewall Brigade, Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. Rev. J. J. Engle was Chaplain, 42d Virginia Infantry.

Not all the Engles, however, served in Southern armies. Commodore Frederick Engle, of Chester, Pa., branch, was sent by the United States Government to bring home the man-of-war Hartford from the China station in 1861, and on reaching there found part of the ship's officers discussing on which side they would serve. He promptly ordered them under arrest and brought the malcontents home in irons. He had charge of the Philadelphia navy yard during the war and died a Rear Admiral in 1868.

Philip Engle, Sr., served in Revolutionary war under General Gates, and at its close settled down and married Mary Darke, the sister of General Wm. Darke, his near neighbor. He had eleven children by this marriage, and later in life married Isabella Pollock, who bore him seven children, making eighteen in all.

Their names are: First, John; second, Joseph; third, William; fourth, Philip, Jr.; fifth, Samuel; sixth, George; seventh, Michael; eighth, Jesse; ninth, Mary; tenth, Ann, and eleventh, James, by Mary Darke, his first wife; and twelfth, Benjamin; thirteenth, Betsy; fourteenth, Phoebe; fifteenth, Naomi; sixteenth, Thomas; seventeenth,

Moses, and eighteenth, Susan, by Isabella Pollock, his second wife. At the time of death of Philip, Sr., 1830, these had seventy-five grand-children.

Most all these raised large families and are settled in the valley. Several brothers near Springfield, Ohio, and farther west, in California and Oregon, to which place their forefathers went in 1849 to dig gold and never came back, but settled on land there.

Near 100 of these old settlers are buried in the Engle graveyard, half way between Duffields, W. Va., and Shenandoah Junction. Also General William Darke; his son, Captain John Darke; his brother, Samuel Darke, and Captain Wm. Duryea, his brother-in-law. A new fence has been erected by Joseph E. Engle, and a good $1,500 marble monument put up to Joseph Engle, the bachelor banker, who died in 1880, and left $40,000 to four brothers in Ohio. It was from this graveyard that the West Virginia Historical Society removed the tombstone of Catharine Bierlin to Charleston, as the oldest tomb in West Virginia. It is believed she came from Pennsylvania with either the Engle or Darke families.

Three of Philip Engle, Jr's., grand-sons commanded cavalry companies in the Civil war and were gallant officers, Captains George and Samuel D. Engle, of Charlestown and Leetown, brothers, and Captain Jacob H. Engle, of near Harper's Ferry. The latter having been chosen a Muster Captain years before the war broke out, was a trained officer at the beginning and served four years in General Rosser's Division, taking part in almost every battle and many skirmishes and hand to hand fights, in which the cavalry of the army of Northern Virginia engaged in finding out the position and routes of the opposite army. All three died in last five years, aged over 75 years.

Many others, Engles, served as privates, while on the other side, the Ohio kinsman, donned the blue and followed Sherman in his march to the sea. Such is the influence of location and interest in war times.

Only one donned the cloth, Rev. Arrie Shadai M. Engle, son of James W. Engle, is now pastor of Presbyterian church, Berkeley Springs, W. Va., and of his five brothers, Jesse A. Engle, is County Superintendent of Schools of Jefferson county, W. Va., and another brother, James M. Engle, is the first civil service appointment from West Vir-

ginia and has been in the Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., since 1884.

Robert N. Engle, at home place on the Potomas; Carlton D. Engle, in business, Baltimore, Md.; and Williard F. Engle, superintendent electric railroad, Springfield, Ohio.

The following obituary of Philip Engle, Sr., written by Dr. Waters, his family physician, is quaint:

## OBITUARY.

DIED NOVEMBER 21ST, 1830.

Departed this life on the 21st ult., Mr. Philip Engle, Sr., of this county, aged 87 years, one month and twelve days. Mr. Engle was born in the City of Lancaster, Pa., and emigrated to Jefferson county, Va., at the age of 12 years, with his father, Mr. Melchor Engle, who was one of the first settlers in this county. He settled on Elk Branch Creek, where he left a handsome estate to his offspring, upon which the deceased resided until his death.

At an early age he married Miss Mary Darke, sister of General William Darke, of Revolutionary War, by whom he had eleven children. After her death he married Isabella Pollock, by whom he had seven children, making eighteen in all; he also had seventy-five grand-children and forty-five great-grand children.

During the Revolutionary struggle he served a campaign under General Gates in the Carolinas, and was fortunate enough not to get into active service, owing probably to being one of the General's guards. His patriotism, however, was never doubted, as he ever bore the mark, republican and exalted in the rise of his country to power and glory.

He was an affectionate husband and indulgent parent and obliging neighbor; nor was this all, he was an humble follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, in whose merits and mediations he trusted for salvation.

When he left this earthly tabernacle of clay, it was with the hope that he would enter it again at the great rising day corrected and revised.

WILLIAM WALTER, M. D.

## WARS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

From a Baltimore paper of 1800, we take the following list of wars between England and France:

In 1116, and continued 2 years.
In 1141, and continued 1 year.
In 1161, and continued 25 years.
In 1201, and continued 15 years.
In 1224, and continued 19 years.
In 1294, and continued 5 years.
In 1339, and continued 21 years.
In 1368, and continued 52 years.
In 1422, and continued 49 years.
In 1492, and continued 1 month.
In 1512, and continued 2 years.
In 1521, and continued 6 years.
In 1549, and continued 1 year.
In 1552, and continued 2 years.
In 1562, and continued 2 years.
In 1627, and continued 2 years.
In 1666, and continued 1 year.
In 1689, and continued 10 years.
In 1702, and continued 11 years.
In 1744, and continued 4 years.
In 1756, and continued 7 years.
In 1778, and continued 5 years.

In 687 years there were wars in 242 of those years.

---

## WHO WAS MRS. GEORGE CLENDENIN?

EDITOR OF WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE:

In your interesting number for July, 1904, in an article on the Clendenins, page 194, the author states that "Jemima, the wife of George Clendenin, was said to be the sister of Thomas Ewing, of Ohio."

I wish to correct the inference from that statement, for I presume

the author would not publish all the "said to bes" that she has heard and is giving weight to this tradition of publishing it.

There is only one "Thomas Ewing, of Ohio," unless some qualifying phrase is used. His life, to a longer or shorter extent, is published in every general biography and the impossiblity of the statement could easily have been ascertained. He was born December 28, 1789. His father, St. George Ewing, was born in 1754, eight years after George Clendenin's birth, according to the article in question.

While Clendenin's wife might have been younger than himself, she was many years older than any of the Thomas Ewing's sisters, for in the year 1796, when your article states, that George Clendenin visited his married daughter in Marietta, Thomas Ewing's eldest sister was but fifteen and was not married for some years later. His eldest niece was born in 1810. Thomas Ewing's grand-children are not ignorant of his family, either near or remote, and there was neither aunt, grand-aunt, nor cousin, nor any relative on this side of the water, who ever married a Clendenin.

The probable explanation of the mistaken association is to be found in the interesting article contributed by Mr. A. E. Ewing, of Grand Rapids, when ancestors were associated with the romantic period of Virginia history and were connected by marriage with the Clendenins.

Thomas Ewing was born in Ohio county, Va., but was taken to Ohio as an infant; and his sole connection with the State, matrimonial or otherwise, was his boiling salt there in 1812-14 to procure the means for a college education.

Yours very truly,

MARIA EWING MARTIN.

New Straitsville, Ohio, March 16, 1905.

# WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL MAGAZINE.

No Index of this Magazine has been made and probably never will be. The most we can now give are the tables of contents of all the past numbers, beginning with January, 1901, to April, 1905.

Any of the back numbers can be had, and the price per number is twenty-five cents.

CONTENTS.

January, 1901—President Dr. Hale's Address to the Public.
Sketch, Descriptive and Historical, of Charleston, W. Va.
The State Seals.
The Final Struggle for our Statehood.
West Virginia's State Debt.
West Virginia Coal and Coke.
John Laidley and Family.
The Wild Pigeon.
First Settlers of West Virginia.
Visit to Washington—1785.
Battle of Scary—1861.
Rumsey vs. Fulton.
Battle of Point Pleasant.
April, 1901—Sketch of Kanawha and New River Valleys.
Birthday of West Virginia.
The Ruffners—(I—Peter).
Experience of Kanawha Citizen in Civil War.
Personnel of West Virginia State Administrations.
Major James Grant Laidley.
Great Kanawha River Improvement.
West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society.
Minutes of Meeting of Historical Society—January, 1901.
Report and Directory of Historical Society.

July, 1901—West Virginia Historical Magazine—Appeal.
Prehistoric Kanawha Valley.
The Oldest Town in West Virginia.
The Ruffners—(II—Joseph).
Sword of Washington and Staff of Franklin.
Colonel Andrew Donnally.
Henry McWhorter—Pioneer.
Supplying an Omission.
Unique Tomb-stone Inscription.
October, 1901—Resignation of Dr. Hale.
West End of West Virginia.
Major Robert Kirkwood—Revolution Hero.
The Ruffners—(III—David).
The Rutherfords.
Stove-pipe.
The Tables Turned—Civil War Incident.
The Kanawha Whipping-post.
January, 1902—Greeting.
Augusta County Court.
Fairfax Stone.
Battle of Point Pleasant.
Isaac Williams.
David Ruffner.
Philip Doddridge.
Henry McWhorter.
Round Bottom, Marshall County.
April, 1902—The Van Meter Family.
Gabriel Jones, the Valley Lawyer.
Colonel David Shepherd.
National Character of Point Pleasant Battle.
The Millers and their Kin.
Colonel John Dickinson.
The Ruffners—Dr. Henry.
Judge E. S. Duncan.
Pocahontas County.
The Giants Stone-Axe.
Annual Meeting of West Virginia Historical Society.

July, 1902—Coal River.
Braddock's March through West Virginia.
The Ruffners—Dr. Henry.
The Yates-Aglionby Family.
Jacob Warwick at Point Pleasant Battle.
A Bit of History—Civil War.
Kanawha Valley in 1850.
A Correction as to Colonel David Shepherd.
Adam See.
Kanawha County Records.
Mason and Dixon Line.
Death of Dr. J. P. Hale, Editor, &c.

October, 1902—Birthplace of President Jackson.
General Charles Lee.
Kentuckians at Point Pleasant Battle.
Thomas Shepherd, of Shepherdstown.
Dr. W. H. Ruffner.
Genealogy of Mrs. V. H. Patrick.
The Camerons of Virginia.
Rev. Alexander Campbell.
Index to 1901 and 1902.

January, 1903—To the Legislature of West Virginia.
The Frontier Counties of Virginia.
The Dunmore War.
Records Relating to Van Meter, Shepherd, &c.
Hite and Allied Families.
Early Settlement of Friends in Valley of Virginia.
Our Scotch-Irish Ancestors.
Chronological Sketch of Colonel David Shepherd.
Rev. James Moore Brown.

April, 1903—Jost Hite, the Pioneer of Shenandoah Valley.
Eltinge and Shepherd Families.
Augusta Men in French and Indian War.
Cresap and Logan.
The National Road.
Virginia Soldiers at Fort Pitt—1781.
Rev. John Clarke Bayless.

July. 1903—James Rumsey Family.
Morrow Family.
Skiles Family.
Barns Family.
Colonel Moses Shepherd.
Lydia Boggs.
General Daniel Kruger.
Capture of General Crooks and Kelly.
The Van Bibbers.
Judge Lewis Summers.
Change of Calendars.
Large Land Owners in West Virginia.
Washington a Land Owner.
Kanawha Land Books.
Lawrence Washington a Salt Maker.
Virginia Student at Athens, Ohio.
Change of Names of West Virginia Towns.
Rev. M. D. Dunlap.

October, 1903—Evetts Run.
Significance of Scotch-Irish History.
The Houstons of Monongalia.
John Jones.
Moravian Missionaries in Virginia in 1749.
Shepherd Family Item.
Pioneer Settlement of West Virginia.
Kanawha County Early Records.
List of Deceased Members of West Virginia Historical Society.

January, 1904—Raleigh's Lost Colony.
Adam Miller.
Catarina Beierlin.
District of West Augusta.
Pennsylvania Boundary and West Augusta Court.
Colonel William Crawford.
Major John Hansford.
Selim, the Algerine.
Early Germans on the Opequon.

Wizard Clip.
John Duke, of Berkeley.
Henepin's New Discovery.
Annals of Carnegie Museum, Pittsburg.
Lyle on the Church.

April, 1904—John Lewis and his Family.
Andrew Lewis and Point Pleasant.
A Sad Incident.
Extract from Virginia Convention.
Colonel Charles Lewis Journal—1755.
General Andrew Lewis.
Samuel, John D. and Lewis, Genealogy.
Henshaw Family.
Adam Miller, the First Settler.
Annual Meeting Historical Society, 1904.

July, 1904—Adam Miller.
The Clendenins.
Major William Clendenin.
John Ewing.
Colonel Thomas Bullitt.
A Dunmore Patent—1773.
Edward Hughes.
Jan Joosten Van Meteren.
Major William Haymond.
Guerilla Warfare in 1862.
Fincastle.
Publications of Southern Historical Association.
Hand Book of West Virginia, &c.
Yorktown Monument.

October, 1904—Colonel William Crawford.
General Daniel Morgan.
Ensign Edward Ward.
James Nourse and Berkeley Church.
The Teays Family.
Colonel Joseph Lovell.
Aged Denizens of Kanawha.
Jack Neal.

Original Map of Charleston.
The Stone Age.
Kentucky Register.
Wood County Volunteers—1806.
Dennis Callahan.

January, 1905—Virginia Society of the Cincinnati.
Liberty Hall—Washington College.
Colonel James Graham and the Indians.
Parkersburg's Beginning.
Charlestown's Academy and Founders.
Thomas Shepherd and Captain James Glenn.
Coalsmouth.
Mathew P. Wyatt.
A War Time Sociable.
Washington's Advertisement of Lands—1773
Anecdotes of Washington.
Blannerhassett.
Into the Yukon.

4276 4